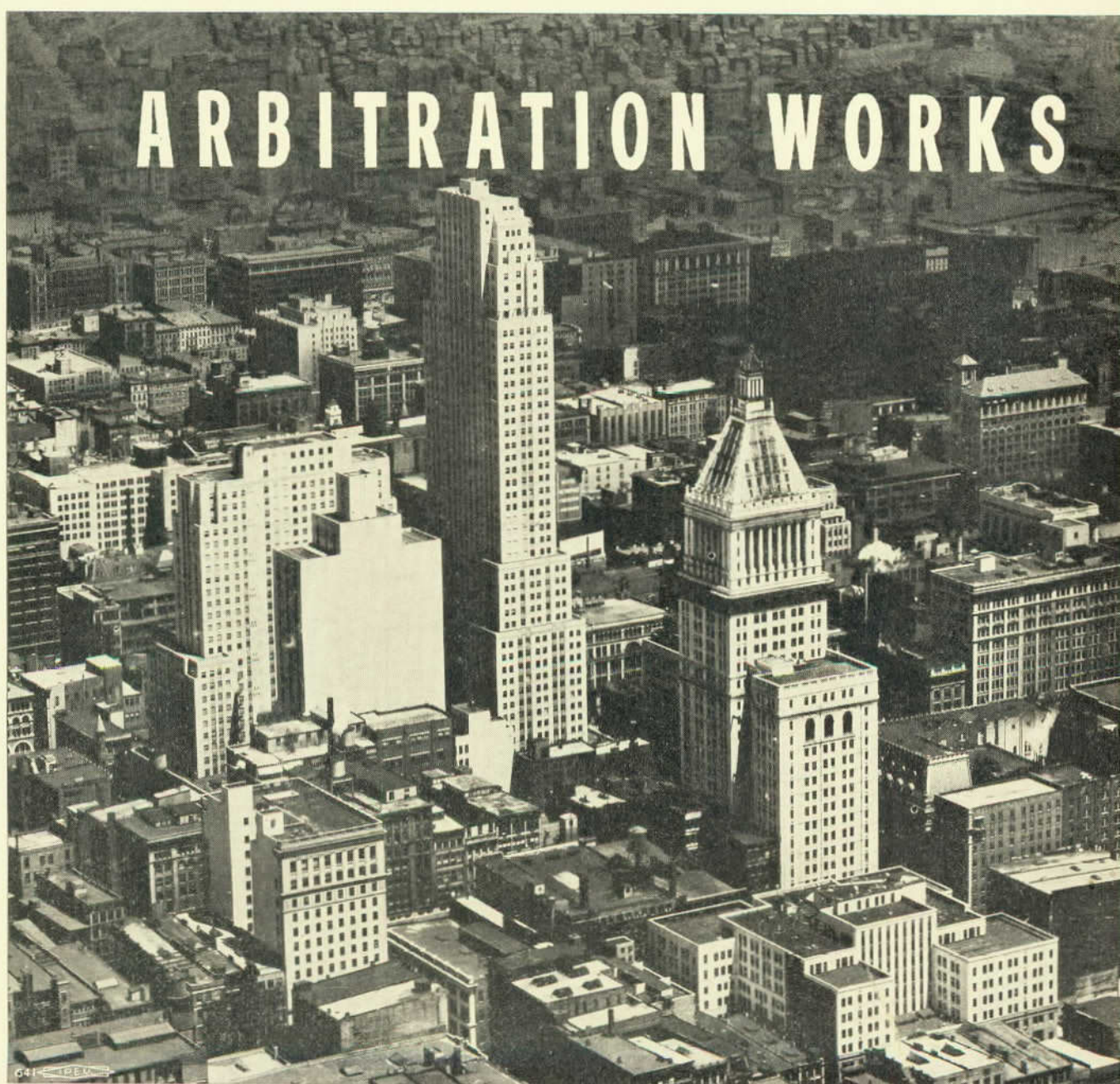


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1947

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Brother Glick writes us that he is starting a new series of poems, on the order of his "Rhymed Definitions" that he ran in the Journal several years ago. He calls his new series "Phrasographs" and says they will cover every topic and angle of the labor movement.

OPEN SHOP (A Definition)

The open shop is the offspring—pet
Of those who seek our freedom to erase;
It will open chaos' doors, and progress upset
And drive democracy into disgrace!

LOBBY

To all of us known, since days of old,
As a room that leads into a flat;
In recent years it may justly be called
The meeting place of the political rat!
A BIT O' LUCK.
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

* * *

DARN NICE OF HIM!

A large wooden building was under construction. The outside painting contract called for three coats of paint. The painting contractor, after giving this building one heavy coat of paint, was assembling his gear, such as ladders, paint buckets, etc., getting ready to go to another job just as the owner drove up.

"My goodness, Abe, that building looks pretty scummy for a three-coat paint job."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. Of my own free will and accord, I'll give it another coat."

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.

* * *

Here's an old favorite we have printed several times before but it will stand repeating. Brother Mueller, a longtime member is responsible for sending it to us this time.

HOW TO HANDLE A WOMAN ELECTRICALLY

When a woman is sulky and will not speak—
Exciter.
If she talks too long—Interrupter.
If she gets too excited—Controller.
If her way of thinking is not yours—
Converter.
If she is willing to come half way—Meter.
If she will come all the way—Receiver.
If she wants to go further—Conductor.
If she wants to be an angel—Transformer.
If you think she is picking your pockets—
Detector.
If she proves your fears are wrong—
Compensator.
If she goes up in the air—Condenser.
If she is hungry—Feeder.
If she sings off key—Tuner.
If she is out of town—Telegrapher.
If she is a poor cook—Discharger.
If she eats too much—Reducer.
If she is wrong—Rectifier.
If she gossips too much—Regulator.
If she fumes and sputters—Insulator.
If she becomes upset—Reverser.

FRED A. MUELLER,
L. U. No. 369.

BROTHERHOOD

In the realm of the land of "make believe,"
There is an action that's hard to conceive,
At the movie studios where we work,
There is an agreement they seem to shirk.
The I.B.E.W. has a movement begun,
Which to us out here is not any fun.
But in our main office with Lucille and Roy
They'll find we're no gang, with which they can
toy.

There is a man we will never forget,
None other than Generalissimo Dave Barnett.
The little general has a lot to do,
And every thing is for me and you.
His time is devoted to this occasion,
In the battle we of Forty, are wagin'.
Each day on the picket line he walks,
And half of the night on the phone he talks,
Giving orders to Brothers what to do,
If we stick together, we'll see this thing through.
But when others try to cause us to divide,
You will find us fighting side by side,
And the principles for which we now stand,
Will give us freedom in this glorious land.

F. D. ELLIOTT,
L. U. No. 40.

* * *

"Hendrick the Roamer" has turned up again
and he said he was sending us what is "perhaps
the shortest short poem you ever received for
our Journal."

SHORT SHORT STORY

"Hendrick the Roamer"
Is now in Oklahoma!

WALTER H. HENDRICK, I. O.

* * *

A MODEST SOUL

An electrician who was mumbling to himself
was asked by a fellow worker, "What's the
matter with you, why do you keep talking to
yourself? You got too much money in the bank?"
"No, I've got no money in the bank but I just
like to talk to a clever man."

A. SHATCHON,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

THE OLD LAMPLIGHTER

When I was prospecting for gold in Tierra
del Fuego, 56 years ago (believe it or not, it's
true), a Chilean prospector asked me what was
my previous occupation. He having no idea of
electric wiring, and my Spanish being elemen-
tary, it wasn't easy to explain, but he assured
me he understood perfectly. He had seen it. "I
had the stub of a lighted candle in a little cage
on the end of a pole, and I went from lamppost
to lamppost, turning on the burners and lighting
them." I let it go at that.

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

* * *

YOU DON'T SAY!

They'd reached the confidential stage. The big,
burly bruiser was slumped over the bar, saying,
"I only weighed three pounds when I was born."
The tight little mug studied the mountain of
flesh before him.

After due deliberation he said, "Did you live?"
"Did I? You ought to see me now!"

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 477.

Brother F. W. Gurr of L. U. No. 46 has sent
us the following old poem which he thought the
Brothers would like to see.

PARADISE REWIRED

An electrical inspector who met with his fate
Proceeded at once to the heavenly gate.
He pushed on the bell and when Peter, he came,
He showered the saint with a whole lot of blame.
Said he, "The transformer you use for the bell
Was never approved so I've heard the folks tell.
I'd like to inspect all the fittings and wire,
Especially those near the heavenly choir."
"For when I have gotten my crown and my wing,
The tenoring part I'm expecting to sing."
Saint Peter, he growlingly bade him come in.
Inspector, he entered, his face all a-grin.

He looked at the poles, "I'll condemn them, I
guess,

Those spools are not made by the wet process.
The service entrances on mansions I see,
They never will get an approval from me.

"These splices aren't soldered up here by the
throne,

This grounding of cable I'll never condone.
These locknuts and bushings, they're none of
them tight.

I don't see a thing all around here that's right.

"You'll have to re-wire all this place right away
If here with the angels you want me to stay."
Then Peter got sore, said, "Now here you can't
dwell,

If you don't like our wiring why go plumb to
hell.

"Down there they use Firestop, the wire that
won't burn,

The boxes are sherardized, their bondnuts won't
turn.

Up here we don't care—any material will do,
For nothing can harm us, we're immortal clear
through.

"In hell, all their wiring must stand a tough
test,

The work and materials must be of the best.
So everything's National and put there to stay,
So you go to the devil and get out of my way."

—M. M. CLAYTON.

* * *

DOES IT PAY?

We say we have won the war
But does our loss exceed our gain?
Can the cost of war in lives of men
Be written off in cash?
Can the genius born to science and art
Give to us the benefits he could impart
In a grave 'neath a poppy field?
Can the living dead we see each day
With loss of limb and mind
Remind us of all their loss
And prove that war doesn't pay?
Can war, a surgical operation
Performed on another nation,
Remove man's injustices to man?
Can this inhumanity and greed for power
Supersede that rule
"Do unto others as you would have them do to
you"
I WONDER, I WONDER.

BEN CARPENTER,
L. U. No. 103.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Comments like these in our mailbag make an editor's life worthwhile:

Press Secretary Al Panoski of L. U. No. 150, Waukegan, Illinois, says: "Thanks for 'Petition of Little Children' in the February issue."

Frank L. Osman, press secretary of L. U. No. 309, asks his fellow members, "How many of us read our JOURNALS from front to back inclusive? It pays big dividends sometimes." (Editor's remark, hissed through the teeth: "Only sometimes, Brother?")

Some of our correspondents have a real flair for picturesque speech. Marshall Leavitt, press secretary of L. U. No. 124, writes in his letter this month of "office buildings sticking steel fingers into the sky."

Here is a letter that greatly pleased us because it indicates that the JOURNAL can forward the welfare of its members in other fields besides wages:

"Many, many thanks for including that article, 'Vivid Drama Tells Hopeful Story of Crippled,' in the March issue of the JOURNAL. You see, I have a sickness which the medics tell me will some day result in a paralysis of my legs. I've been discouraged and low in spirit many times. Now I see light and hope ahead. I know that I won't be entirely on my own when that day comes; that there is an organization to which I can turn for help.

"Many thanks and believe me, I mean that from the heart."

The third in our series on various industries in our nation appears this month, on railroads.

Our cover photo this month is by courtesy of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

UNION LEADERS MEET

Combined Panels of International Executive Council and IBEW Vice Presidents in Washington

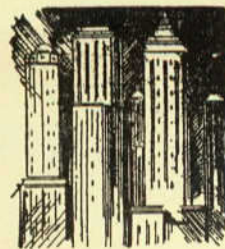


Sitting (left to right) Vice Presidents: J. Scott Milne, Ninth District; Wallace C. Wright, Eighth District; G. X. Barker, Fifth District; Joseph W. Liggett, Third District; D. W. Tracy, International President; W. L. Ingram, Seventh District; John Raymond, First District; John J. Regan, Second District; Gordon M. Freeman, Fourth District. Standing (left to right) Executive Council: Charles E. Caffrey, Second District; Carl G. Scholtz, Fourth District; Oliver Myers, Third District; H. H. Broach, Fifth District; Charles M. Paulsen, Chairman; Louis P. Marciante, First District; Lawson Wimberly, Sixth District; Keith Cockburn, Eighth District; Charles J. Foehn, Seventh District.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1947

NO. 4

Council on Industrial Relations RESUMES Work

THE Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry, noted tribunal, resumed its functions in February following a recess due to war conditions. The council met in Cincinnati and heard cases from Louisville, Kentucky, and Wilmington, Delaware. There was a full panel.

The council inaugurated a policy of taking its hearings and deliberations to the area where the dispute originates. The Cincinnati hearing enabled 12 interested persons from Louisville and eight interested persons from Wilmington to attend the hearings. The meeting attracted wide attention in Cincinnati with favorable reports and comments in the press. The council met with enhanced prestige. For the last six years—during the war—the council, as a going concern and as a successful arbitral body, has received wider and wider knowledge and acceptance.

The personnel on the council is as follows:

Officers—Robert W. McChesney, chairman, Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.; D. W. Tracy, vice chairman, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.; M. H. Hedges, secretary, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.; Paul M. Geary, treasurer, Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Council Personnel—For the National Electrical Contractors Association, IBEW Employers Section: E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio; Robert W. McChesney, Washington, D. C.; J. Norman Pierce, Chicago, Illinois; J. M. Richardson, Roanoke, Virginia; Teo L. Rosenberg, Oakland, California. For the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: D. W. Tracy, Washington, D. C.; Frank C. Riley, Detroit, Michigan; William Shaffer, Plainfield, New Jersey; William Shord, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; M. L. Ratcliff, San Diego, California.

Vice president for the New England district, John J. Regan, acted as alternate for William Shord of Pittsburgh.

Electrical Supreme Court

The council has had 27 years of successful adjudication. It is sometimes called the supreme court of the electrical industry. The principals discussed widely the functioning of the council and its future usefulness. Only optimism was expressed. One of the matters discussed at the council meeting was speeding up hearings and speeding up

Noted tribunal meets in Cincinnati and settles two cases. Enhanced prestige

the announcement of decisions. The purpose of the council is expressed thus:

"It is the primary purpose of the two member organizations to remove the causes of friction and dispute, in the electrical contracting industry. Therefore, a principal function of the council shall be that of study and research to the end that it may act with the fullest knowledge of these causes, and that it may secure the largest possible measure of genuine cooperation between the member organizations and generally between management and labor, for the development of the industry as a servant to the public and for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of all engaged in the industry."

The council also discussed a policy of great significance to the industry as a whole. It was decided to put the service of the council to any group of employers in the industry having contractual relations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. During this period of new interest in the council, segments of the industry other than electrical contracting are interested in using the services of the council.

Founders Built Well

How well the founders of the council 27 years ago builded is indicated now by the principles set up by the early leaders. While the whole country is discussing labor-management relations and questions of wages and working conditions, the electrical industry is still out in front not only in the practical adjustment of disputes but in the principles set up. The council reconsidered the fundamental principles by which the council guides its proceedings and found no great occasion to change any of them. For example, here is the statement of the early council on wages:

"Wages should be adjusted with due regard to purchasing power of the wage and to the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living, and accumulate a competence; to reasonable hours of work and working conditions; to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions, in order to improve the general standard of citizenship."

While debate grows heated on the question

of strikes, the statement of the founding fathers to this effect is as follows:

"The public interest, the welfare and prosperity of the employer and employee, require adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods."

While America discusses the guaranteed annual wage and economic planning, this statement of the early founders is pertinent:

"Regularity and continuity of employment should be sought to the fullest extent possible and should constitute a responsibility resting alike upon employers, wage earners, and the public."

Continuing the study of their policies, the council also reindorsed this important statement on production:

"Efficient production in conjunction with adequate wages is essential to successful industry. Restriction of output is harmful to the interest of wage earners, employers and the public and should not be permitted. Industry, efficiency and initiative whenever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, while indolence and indifference should be condemned."

New Booklet To Be Issued

The council has ordered the preparation of a new booklet describing the work of the council. This will be ready about May 1.

In Cincinnati the council heard the 46th and 47th cases. This does not seem a heavy load over a period of 27 years, but so potent is the council's influence that many disputes that might have given trouble if there were no council, are settled, either by the good offices of the council or by the sanity and perseverance of the local disputants before ever reaching the council. In fact two disputes which were early slated for the Cincinnati meeting were settled before the council convened.

The *Cincinnati Post*, an influential paper, had this to say about the Cincinnati meeting. Although the headline was somewhat misleading, the story did show strong local interest.

"The wedding chapel of the Netherland Plaza was the scene Thursday of arbitration hearings which may establish a wage-increase pattern for 350,000 workers in the electrical construction industry."

"The arbitration panel, whose decisions must be unanimous, is composed of five industry members and five International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) leaders. Robert McChesney, of Washington, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, and Dan Tracy, of Washington, IBEW president, head the industry and labor groups."

"The panel heard the petition of 3,000 Louisville electrical construction workers for a new hourly rate of \$1.925, which is 7½

(Continued on page 157)



COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SESSION IN CINCINNATI

Left to right: J. M. Richardson, Roanoke; Frank Riley, Detroit; E. C. Carlson, Youngstown; M. L. Ratcliff, San Diego; Chairman McChesney, Washington; Vice Chairman Tracy, Washington; Secretary Hedges, Washington; Norman Pierce, Chicago; Frank Shaffer, Plainfield; John J. Regan, Boston.



CINCINNATI VIEWED FROM KENTUCKY SIDE

Courtesy Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce

(Third in a series on basic industries)

IF Lochinvar came riding out of the west he would cause no more excitement and heart flutterings than Robert R. Young has in the last few months. Mr. Young appeals to the imagination. One of the main reasons why he is being so widely publicized is that he is preaching the gospel of free enterprise with revival-meeting vigor. This, believe it or not, is news. Young declares that competition is the life blood of a healthy economy and he realizes that the areas of competition in our highly mechanized production and consumption cycle have shrunk dangerously.

Free Enterprise

Other articles and comments in the JOURNAL have indicated that we believe that the majority of big business does not really want "free enterprise." Those having virtual monopolies in the industries of the country are constantly looking for ways to squeeze out the new ventures, build fences around their own domains and persuade the government to subsidize them, to the neglect of everyone else. This attitude can be seen again and again in the business world, especially if one watches what goes on in and around our national Congress where the representatives of all the multifarious groups gather to put pressure on the law-makers.

It is the departure from this business philosophy which makes Mr. Young unique—especially in the railroad game. At this time, for instance, a bill before Congress provides for railroad exemption from anti-trust prosecution in connection with rate and service agreements made by railroads and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This bill only asks for legal sanction of what is probably going on already.

Mr. Young is the chairman of the Alleghany Corporation, a railroad holding company, which controls the rich Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which in turn controls the Pere Marquette and the Nickel Plate. Besides these, the Alleghany Corporation has interest in the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Seaboard and New York Central railroads.

Mr. Young Believes

The salient features of Mr. Young's credo are:

1. He has insisted on open competitive bidding for railroad bonds. This means that one banking syndicate is not favored above another as a selling agent for railroad stocks. Young felt that Wall Street banker control of the railroads was monopolistic and unfair to all concerned.

2. He has focused his attention on improving railroad service without constantly knocking and trying to undermine the rights of other carriers. Young sees that the railroads have a continually vital role to play in our economy and that the job to be done is to consolidate the business in areas where it can operate most efficiently and to make new trade by offering a piece of goods the public wants. He would correct unattractive aspects of the railroads rather than waste time abusing the truck companies, water transports and airlines.

3. He has formed an association, "Federation of Railway Progress" which is designed to include all groups interested in the railroad business: railroad management, stockholders, railroad labor and the general

Big Fact in RR Industry

Today Is R. R. Young

But the problems he
exposes are deep-seated
and of long duration

public. In many respects this is an organization in competition with the Association of American Railroads, from which Young has withdrawn membership for the railroads he controls. He declares that the Association of American Railroads is controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Wall Street bankers acting in concert. He professes to encourage an industry whose policy will be formulated by representatives of the different railroad factions working together.

4. He wants to consolidate the present 135 Class I* railroads into about 25 networks covering the nation. He thinks that the Northeastern railways should be worked as three major systems: the New York Central and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads would represent one, the Pennsylvania another and the Baltimore and Ohio a third. To this end he has been buying stock in the New York Central. To date he has acquired approximately 5 percent which is enough to assure control, especially with the support of the small stockholders whom he professes to represent.

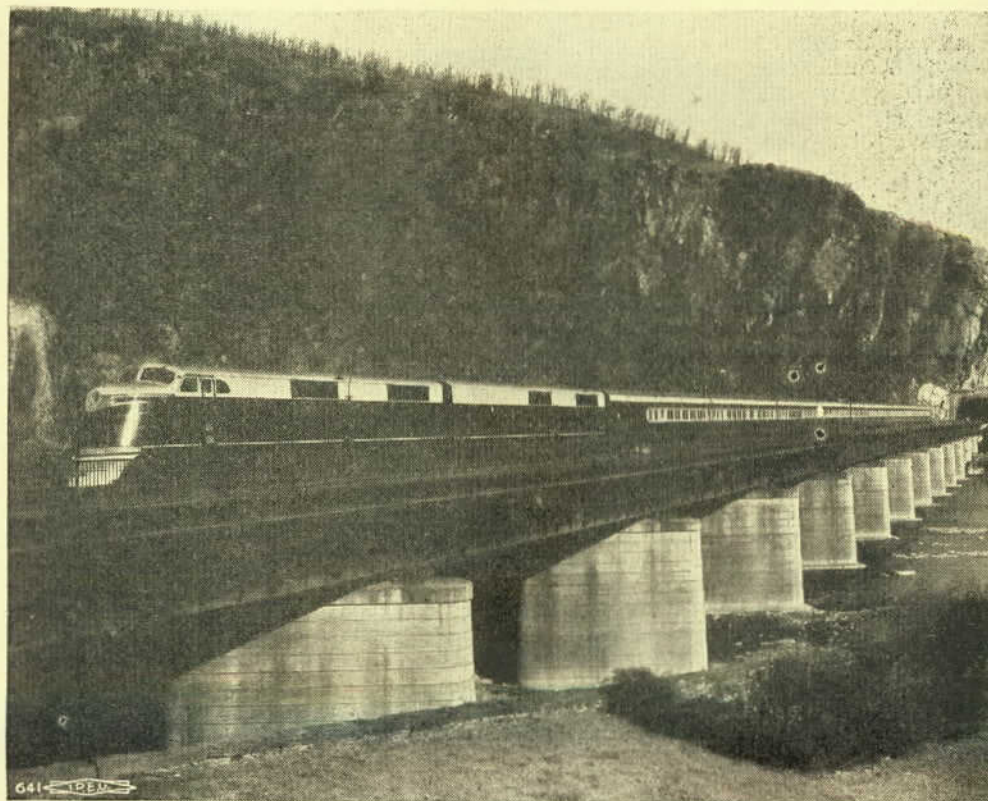
*A Class I railroad is one with an annual operating revenue of over \$1,000,000.

The I.C.C. has formerly ruled that control of the New York Central and the Nickel Plate must be in separate hands. Since the Alleghany Corporation has the former to its credit, Young has announced that he will negotiate with the Pennsylvania for the sale of the Nickel Plate.

It appears that Young also will attempt to buy control of the Missouri Pacific to co-ordinate a trans-continental passenger service. It is probable that the railroads lose a good deal of business because travelers do not like to wait at some mid-western point until they can make connections to the East or West Coast. He conducted an advertising campaign to speed up the cooperation of railroads in this streamlining of service which resulted in a few trains being made up as coast-to-coast carriers.

Black Sheep

Young is probably a black sheep to other railroad men, but it is not unusual that newcomers to the business invade the field with money and new ideas, creating a little revolution of their own. Our railroad history is a chronicle of men on horseback like Robert Young who enjoy experimenting with the power which railroading gives. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Van Sweringen brothers, and W. B. Leeds, Daniel G. Reid, W. H. Moore and his brother, J. H. Moore (the latter four of Rock Island fame), are a few such predecessors.



MODERN TRAIN ON THE B & O

Courtesy B & O Railroad

Public Opinion Rules

Young believes in advertising. That is another reason why his name is so familiar today. Not only does he draw attention to R. R. Young, but also to the industry as a whole. He has awakened other railroad powers who give the appearance of being a length behind him. In a country where public opinion can quickly affect the course of economics and politics, he hopes to bring to the people a realization of the beauties of the railroads.

First, of course, the railroads must be beautiful. A face-lifting process is fast being undertaken by all the main lines. During the war, railways played one of the most vital roles in military and industrial mobilization. For their services they were well paid and as a result their financial position is considerably improved above prewar status. Old debts have been retired and new equipment has been added.

Depression Hit the Railroads

The depression of the thirties threw 31 Class I railroads into bankruptcy. The majority of them have been recapitalized under I.C.C. regulations which have seemed very drastic to the railroads. At the present time there is a bill before congress to take the "teeth" out of section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act which will allow voluntary reorganization on easier terms.

A similar bill was vetoed by President Truman last year, but he approved the bill "in principle," so it will probably become law during this session of Congress. Important railroads which will be affected are the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Eleven others are also currently in the process of reorganization.

One reason why the railroads seem to be constantly embroiled in financial difficulties, and why they go into debt so easily is that their financing has heretofore been rather precarious and injudicious. New equipment and railroad improvements are paid for by issuing equipment trust certificates. These are bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest and a large part of the profits of a railroad go to meet these fixed charges. Before they are retired, the plant additions have usually worn out and new certificates have been floated to buy more. Thus the railroads are actually constantly in debt, and it is for this reason that so often no profits are shown for the common stockholders: millions of dollars have gone to pay interest on the bonds.

Wartime Income Retired Debt

The splendid wartime incomes which the railroads enjoyed went to retire some of these funded debts, altogether a billion and a half dollars worth. New bond issues were made bearing lower interest rates. Another way in which the railroads have improved their condition is through the tax credit carry-backs which allowed them to be refunded in 1946, excess profits which were paid the Government during the war. The Government regulations provided that a certain percentage of 1935-39 profits should be guaranteed industrialists for 1946 and 1947, or the funds could be reclaimed. New equipment and other plant improvements have been financed with these carry-back credits.

The orders for new equipment continue to be large and our industrial capacities are

straining to fill them. Already many new cars of all types, engines, and whole new trains have been put into service since the war. These are all of new design, passenger cars built for luxury comfort and engines which allow greater speed. More and more Diesel engines are substituting steam engines, even on the king of coal carriers, the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is obvious that the railroads are determined to make their industry an efficient, attractive one.

Progressive Spirit Working

The railway executives have announced a joint advertising campaign to sell the public on the wonders of their postwar service. There has scarcely ever been such a progressive spirit working to make the business pay as the railway men are showing all up and down the line.

The incentive for modernization is, of course, profits. Will they be forthcoming and what are the dangers? The Pennsylvania has recently pulled a long face and declared that for the first time in its history it has experienced a loss. The financial world has shaken its head at this and agreed that "government regulations" will probably ruin us all. We hardly take this matter so seriously, not from irresponsibility, but because we have studied their meager financial statement published with the news of the loss. It shows that if a profit this year had been a real issue, it could have been arranged. If it were impossible, however, blaming the loss altogether on the fault of the low freight rates and other "Government regulations" is not altogether valid, since the net operating income was only a little over a third of the total income. The company's interest payments do not pretend to depend on the railroad operations and the financial structure of the company is of its own design. For instance, Pennsylvania Railroad has interest in 19 different trucking companies and owns over half the stock in the Greyhound Bus Lines.

Profits discussed from a more general point of view, however, lead us to many different questions. Competition outside of the industry is of course pertinent. The railroads see the passenger car as the most pernicious element of competition and there is no way to combat it. The chief factor, besides military personnel movement in increased wartime passenger load, was the curtailment in car travel due to gasoline and rubber shortage. Even though we have not yet enough cars to fill the market, those halcyon days are gone and a realistic approach has been taken to lure passengers into trains. Airlines are another *bête noire* of serious proportions. It is difficult to believe that the railroads in the very near future will be able to combat this interloper successfully either.

Money Is in Freight

It must be remembered, though, that the passenger business is not the chief source of profit for the railroads (but not because they want it that way). It is the clumsy-looking freight car which in the long run keeps the railroad companies in business. An estimate for this year's total operating revenue accords 80 percent or more to freight.

Such a large percentage is not surprising, for there are not many routes which have a conspicuously heavy passenger load, when

the whole railway system is considered. Railroads are dependent upon the industries located along them, and railroad research and salesmanship consists partly in discovering industrial possibilities along existing routes and persuading investors that one location would be more profitable than another. Of late years there has been a tendency to decentralize industry by locating factories near raw material sources. This practice, if extended, will certainly dissolve some railway traffic, but it may be countered that problems of distribution will become even more complex. A report on the development of atomic energy, points out that if nuclear fuel is used extensively industrially to generate power, it will mean that even more processing can be done at raw material bases since the amount of nuclear fuel necessary to generate the power is in no way comparable to that of other sources of energy.

Predictions Must Be Theoretical

Mentioning atomic energy, however, is only conducive to difference of opinion. Predictions of any long-term economic developments are, to say the least, theoretical. The technological changes resulting from the utilization of atomic energy and other scientific revelations of the last decade will undoubtedly have marked effects upon our economic patterns which would invalidate reasonable assumptions today.

With regard to current railway traffic, its composition may be assumed to consist largely of the heavier basic and secondary industrial products. Coal and other mining products, including oil, make up over half the tonnage, and a third of the revenue, is derived from carrying freight. Manufactured and miscellaneous products yield the largest portion of freight income, and agricultural products (including livestock) are another source important for revenue. All of these categories will continue to be profitable during this period of reconversion in which we now are, but as the economy assumes more nearly normal activity, the proportions of the major types of material shipped will probably alter, favoring manufactures and minerals.

Full Employment Economy

It can be seen easily in respect to a capacity volume of freight, that it depends absolutely on a full employment economy. By nature, the railroads respond elastically to changes in general business conditions: if manufactures, construction and other production goods diminish in volume, the facilities for shipping them feel it immediately. In the same way, a curtailment of personal income discourages passenger travel. Lively commercial activity is the *sine qua non* for a healthy transportation system.

To accord the railroads compensation for increased costs which they have claimed, the I.C.C. granted them, beginning in January of this year, an increase of freight rates, averaging 17.6 percent. Requests for further increases have been filed both in freight and passenger rates. Even though these may be justifiable, they will tend to make other modes of travel and transfer appear more economical unless these too experience rate changes.

As we have intimated, the railroads already believe that their competitors are un-

(Continued on page 156)

FM Opens Door of Competition Anew

FM know about FM. This double talk translated means "Few Men know about Frequency Modulation", or the new up-and-coming type of broadcasting. Of course FM is old stuff to our radio technicians and to many of our IBEW members who keep up with changes and progress in the technological field, but to some of us, knowledge of FM and what it may mean in radio broadcasting is new and has opened up a whole new field of interest.

Frequency modulation first came to the fore among radio developments of recent years, a little over a decade ago. Major Edwin H. Armstrong, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, made an announcement of his invention in 1935 and stated that it would eliminate static and man-made noises by a system of frequency modulation and added that it would prove useful in establishing a nationwide network of television stations.

Experimental Stage

Late in 1939 and early in 1940, demonstrations were staged and well-known engineers witnessed an experimental station-relay system involving the Armstrong method, which successfully eliminated telephone land lines as connecting links between radio stations. FM at its debut in 1939 was hailed as one of the greatest forward strides in modern radio because as its designer and promoter predicted, it would outmode the radio receivers of that present day, and its new method would make available a service on the ultra-high frequency channels which were comparatively unused.

Now just how does FM differ from AM or the standard system of present-day broadcasting? Frequency modulation differs from amplitude modulation in that the wave frequency broadcast by the improved method is changed in accordance with the fluctuations of the voice, and not the intensity of the radiation, as in amplitude modulation broadcasting. Under the new system, when a person raises or lowers his voice the frequency varies consistently. In the present type of amplitude modulated broadcasting the frequency is set but the volume of the voice increases or decreases depending on inflection of the voice. Elimination of static, which is so often a detriment to

That is why Federal Communications Commission is swamped with applications—700 FM stations by 1948

good radio listening, as FM has perfected it, is explained simply—the frequency modulated receiver automatically rejects a signal that is too weak to be received satisfactorily, such as man-made noises and natural static noises, but receives all waves sent out from the ultra-high frequency transmitter.

The Inventor Explains

Major Armstrong explained his own system thus: "The fundamental principle consists of inducing into the transmitted wave a characteristic which does not exist in the waves produced by nature. The receiving system is not responsive to waves of natural origin, but only to waves having the special characteristics."

Details of his system Major Armstrong described as: "The incoming impulses consist of variations in frequency of the transmitted wave. Mixed with it are various disturbances such as static tube noises and man-made static as generated by electrical devices. In the new system all these currents are passed through a current-limiting unit designed to remove the amplitude variations. The signal is then led through a selective circuit which translates the variations of frequency into variations in amplitude from which sound is derived. That is where nature, which produces static is foiled. It cannot produce this new type of signal."

Immediately after these demonstrations by Major Armstrong, construction of frequency-modulated receiving sets was started on a commercial basis by some of the electrical companies manufacturing radios and radio equipment, particularly General Electric. However, before their acceptance, and the construction of FM stations could become widespread, the war came along and such activity, except for continued experimentation, was practically dormant.

The Fields Are Green

At the present time and all during the past year since the war has been over, FM has come rapidly to the fore again and has brought with it a whole new field for



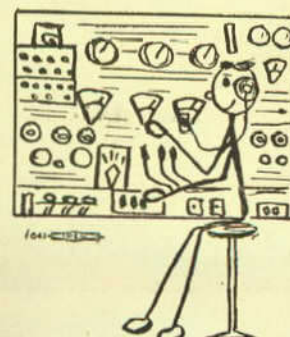
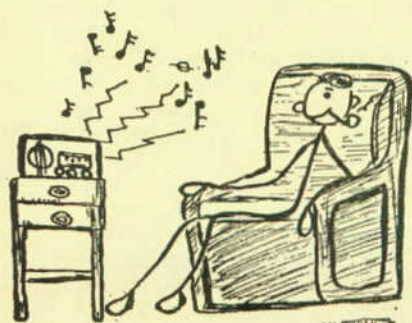
radio workers both in the manufacturing and broadcasting fields. FM and television certainly make verdant employment fields for our IBEW members. And a new opportunity has been given to the people, and labor particularly, to meet the mighty tycoons of the press and the air waves on equal footing. Now practically every frequency in the AM or conventional broadcasting band has been granted to established radio broadcasting stations, thus creating a monopoly due to the scarcity of frequencies. There are some 1200 stations now owned by these monopolists, and their stations overlap causing much trouble for radio engineers and a great deal of dissonance and static for the radio audience. Too, these 1200 stations represent a closed door to would-be radio entrepreneurs, since we may well say of AM frequencies, "That's all there is, there are no more."

Now FM is throwing open this closed door to the ordinary citizens who would, if they could, broadcast. In the FM development there is room for about 4000 new radio stations. Of course the rich powers that control AM are anxious to capture the FM air waves. However, so far, the Federal Communications Commission which recognizes these air waves as the property of all of the American people, has done a pretty good job of preventing them from exploitation by a few powerful concerns.

Your FM Radio

FM is rapidly outmoding our conventional radio sets. Owning a well-made FM set means that when you listen to a program you hear the program completely devoid of static even during a severe storm.

(Continued on page 163)



GUARANTEED WAGES

Improve Labor Relations

A NNUAL wage plans have held a focal point of attention to an increasing degree in recent years. The question of guaranteed earnings is closely intertwined with problems of reconversion and the uncertainties involved in transition from war to peacetime economy.

A special group of researchers was commissioned by the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in the spring of 1945 to undertake an investigation of the past experience which industry and labor have had with guaranteed wage plans and to consider the feasibility of future development of such programs in this country as an aid in stabilizing employment and regularizing production.

Working under the direction of Mr. Murray W. Latimer, the group released a progress report to the advisory board last November in the form of a 300-page mimeographed document entitled "Guaranteed Wage Study."

Step Toward Security

"The study has recognized that the guaranteed wage is not a panacea for the insecurity of our economic system. On the other hand it is quite clear," advise the investigators, "that widespread wage guarantees can make a substantial contribution to the stabilization of the economy through the

Official Report of Advisory Board of Office of War Mobilization draws issues. 70,000 workers now covered

stabilization of wage earner income and hence of consumer expenditures. There are complex problems of economic analysis in charting the economic impact of wage guarantees and in assessing the magnitude of its effect upon factors in the economy beyond the immediate expenditures for consumer goods of the recipients of guaranteed wages."

The treatise shortly continues, "The guaranteeing of wages becomes an undertaking with much smaller contingent liabilities in an economy which has achieved a reasonable stability than in one subject to violent fluctuations. Thus, in a sense, wage guarantees become easier to set up as the need for them becomes less obvious. Nevertheless, within an economy which is striving for stabilization, the guarantee of wages can in itself make a contribution to the achievement of that stabilization."

A dual purpose stands behind the adoption of most annual wage and employment guarantee devices, the researchers found. "Guaranteed wage plans ordinarily have had a twin objective: achievement of economies by the employer; and provision of security

for the worker. The economies which an employer might expect are those which flow from improved labor relations: lowered labor turnover; a more efficient labor force; and a higher rate of productivity. The persistence of guaranteed wage plans indicates that employers must think that the maintenance of plans is worth while."

Plans Are Increasing

As a matter of fact the survey revealed a greater number of plans and a far larger number of workers covered by them at present than has ever been indicated in earlier studies on the subject.

"A study of the provisions of guaranteed wage plans in actual operation suggests that such plans can become an important means for the material enhancement of worker security. Plans numbering 196 were known to be in operation early in 1946; there are doubtless many more. The mortality of plans has not been high. * * * The plans seem on the whole to have been remarkably impervious to depressions.

"The guarantees offered under the bulk of the plans are not niggardly. In almost 95 percent the guarantee covers full pay for the guarantee period; in 65 percent such full pay runs for 12 months, and in another 18 percent for 10 or 11 months. * * * It is these plans which attest the practicability of considering substantial guarantees of earnings for substantially all employees."

The 186 operating plans found by the Latimer survey cover some 70,000 workers in over 500 separate establishments. The report recommends that programs of this nature be extended in such manner as to supplement existing unemployment insurance benefits.

Unemployment Insurance

"Unemployment insurance has not provided the answer to the workers' search for security," the report notes with regret. "Unemployment benefits are no substitute for pay; they are, on the average, less than half pay. Although materially larger now than a few years ago, they still are insufficient for workers with families. There are numerous and unfair disqualifications. The durations of benefits are almost everywhere briefer than is desirable.

"The financing of unemployment insurance adds to economic instability. Unemployment insurance contribution rates fall when they ought to rise, that is, when business is prosperous. And they must rise at the times when business is falling away or has reached low levels."

In addition to suggesting that guaranteed wage plans be coordinated with the unemployment insurance program, so as to supplement the latter on a voluntary basis, Mr. Latimer recommends a modification of corporation income tax laws so as to enable business concerns to set up wage guarantee funds as a part of normal business expenses, with a proviso that the schemes meet certain minimum standards for regulating the size and safeguarding the integrity of the trust funds.

A final recommendation deals with means for making more pliable the overtime payments required under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the case of concerns operating under annual or guaranteed employment systems.

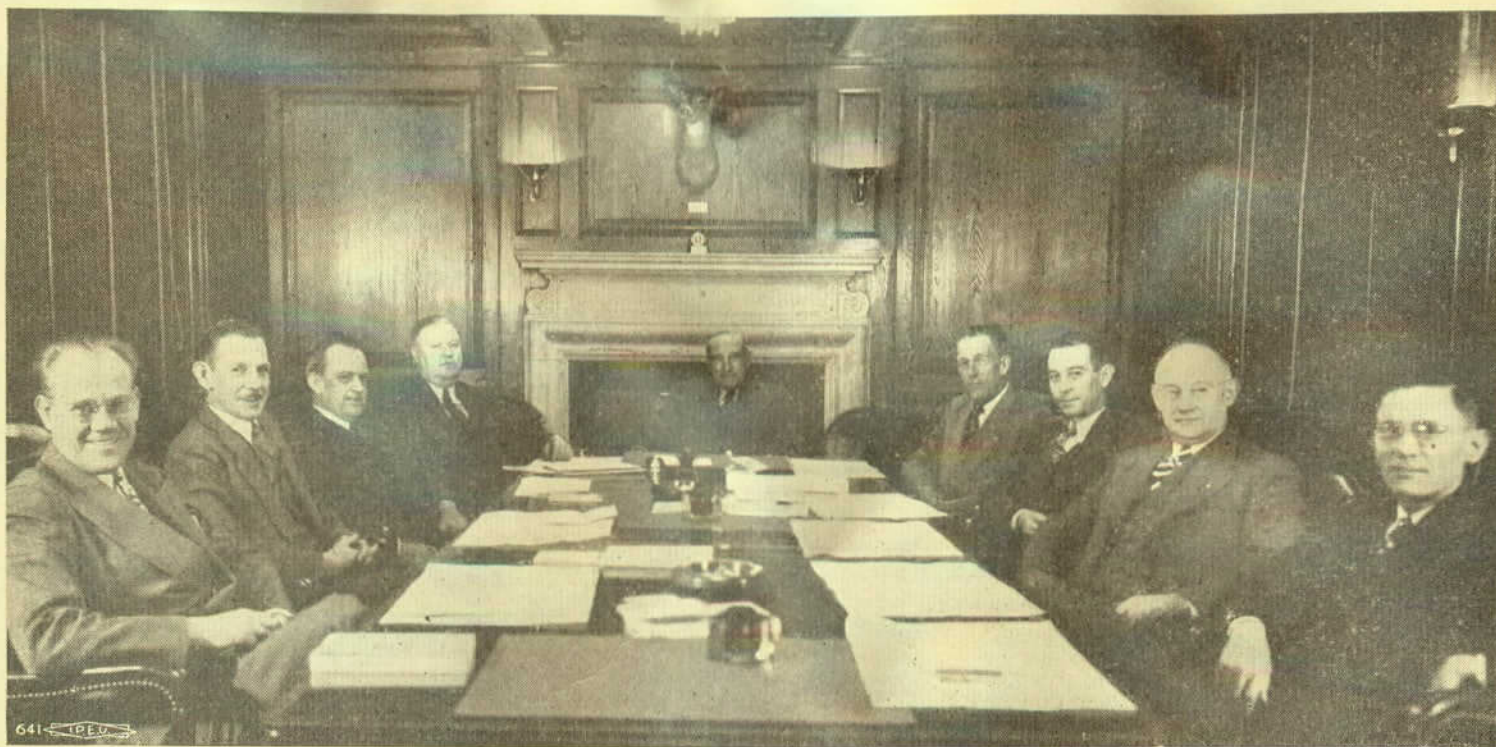
(Continued on page 168)



U. S. Treasury Photo

Annual wages will train marginal families to budget, and to save.

Two Panels of I. B. E. W. Leaders



International President and Vice Presidents

(left to right)—J. Scott Milne, Wallace C. Wright, G. X. Barker, Joseph W. Liggett, D. W. Tracy, W. L. Ingram, John Raymond, John J. Regan, Gordon M. Freeman.



International Executive Council in session

(left to right)—Oliver Myers, Charles E. Caffrey, Carl G. Scholtz, H. H. Broach, Charles M. Paulsen, Charles J. Foehn, Lawson Wimberly, Louis P. Marciante, Keith Cockburn.

CLASS LEGISLATION *With* *a Vengeance in States*

By ROBERT K. GARRITY, International Representative

Robert K. Garrity has had first-hand contact with the problems which arise in a state (Nebraska) after blind, trammeling laws against labor are passed.

THE consistency of thought on the part of anti-labor elements is more striking over the entire nation than we realize. Harassing legislation is constituted after detailed thought and organization. A widespread prejudice has played into the hands of the reactionary forces that we have spent two generations in opposition to. Most of the anti-labor legislation is very subtle, cleverly drawn, and with the necessary appeal to the public's emotions. Hate is their underlying theme. Lies and deceit follow.

As of the early part of March, there were only 28 states that had not passed some sort of restrictive labor legislation. Of the 28, there is undoubtedly some such proposal. For the most part, these anti-labor forces are advocating laws that will require unions to incorporate or make known, in some manner, their internal affairs. So-called anti-closed shop forces have had great success in six or seven states.

What the Sponsors Do

The sponsors of this legislation would have the public believe that when unions are forced to incorporate, they are being treated on equal terms with business or any commercial organization. Such a position denies any special status to the rights of the individual in a free society and to the traditions of our nation. To deny the existence of any special right to free speech is to deny the existence of freedom itself and thereby place the cold hand of commercialism and state authority upon everything that has made

Fundamental right of free speech attacked

America great in the eyes of an envious world.

To force labor unions to incorporate is to deny organizations of working people, voluntary organizations of working people, their rights as individual free citizens to assemble freely, speak freely, and avail ourselves of the free press rights accorded everyone under the first and fourteenth amendments to the Federal constitution. No legislature can legally abridge those rights.

All Rights Restricted

It is not the contention of labor that we are beyond regulation. We are subject to all laws that any other individuals or organizations are subject to. Therefore, it is within the authority of a legislature to pass laws that would remedy abuses in the rights of free speech, assembly and press. But to pass laws that single out labor unions in denying them their just rights cannot be considered correct by any fair-thinking people. These proposed laws forbid unions to hold meetings, initiate members, present collective bargaining requests to employers, distribute pamphlets, publish newspapers, or carry on any educational activities or do anything else as labor unions unless such activities are licensed by state authorities.

Most of these laws state that no working men and women may assemble and operate as labor unions unless they first comply with the general incorporation laws of a particular state. All labor unions must pay a fee to incorporate and an additional fee based on "capital stock" each year in connection with

the filing of reports. By declaring our unions as corporations they make certain that all of our assets and membership lists are made a matter of public scrutiny. Unions must do all of these things when we are strong as well as when we are weak—but we are not always strong. Unless all these prerequisites are complied with, the workers are not at liberty to carry on their operations. If they try to operate, without incorporating or making known their internal affairs, they invite criminal prosecution.

Look at It This Way

To carry this a little further, let's suppose that a group of farmers felt that the Government had no right to condemn certain lands in the interest of a public undertaking. These farmers would gather together and exchange views, appoint committees or employ legal counsel to protect their interests. Assume that a group of small businessmen wanted to gather together and petition the Government for a redress of grievances arising because certain municipal interests were going to redistrict certain commercial zones. None of these voluntary, non-profit groups would be required to appeal to the state government for permission and a license to do these things *before* they had the right to exercise their civil liberties. But if labor unions seek to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances, they would first have to apply for a license. The power to license is the power to withhold. The answer to that is very simple.

We want to emphasize that labor unions are not engaged in any activity for profit, that we are voluntary organizations of working people who have banded ourselves together in order to be stronger and more able to gain a decent standard of living for the workers of this nation. We realize the weakness and futility of individual action in obtaining justice and fair treatment. We are like religious organizations or political associations. We are merely groups of individuals gathered together for the more effective exercise of our lawful rights, to which each American is entitled.

The sponsors of incorporation legislation would force every labor union to take out a license or a warrant of authority from the state to operate as a corporation and submit to an unwarranted interference of our internal organization affairs before we could enjoy certain liberties that belong to every person in this nation. Labor would be subjected to the power of license and the power of censorship. The press and the radio have fought a gallant and dramatic fight that all of us may enjoy the right to speak or write what we please. If these proposed laws were aimed at the freedom that the press enjoys, they would be fighting it as hard as we are fighting it today.

The union man, like anyone else, does not object to taxation against his income or his property. The newspaper editor or the operator of a radio station or a preacher does not object to paying his proper share of the tax burden. But, when you tax what any of us say or write, we are all being deprived of liberties. If the lawmakers of our nation place one segment of the population, labor, at the mercy of censorship powers, they will most certainly place other enterprises in the same libertyless position.

(Continued on page 163)



NEBRASKA STATE HOUSE

Swift & Company WRITES

LETTER to Journal

In the February 1947 JOURNAL we began a series of articles on basic industries. The first industry presented was "Meat." This article was carefully prepared over a period of two months. Many experts in Washington were consulted. Periodicals were scanned. The purpose was an honest presentation. We do not believe we failed in objectivity. We hewed to the line and let the chips fall where they would.

We are glad, however, to present the company's letter in full, not without noting that this policy of fair play is not one that labor is frequently accorded.

Editor: We read with a great deal of interest the article, "Know a Basic Food Industry: MEAT" which appeared in the February issue of your magazine. This article gives a fairly understandable account of the operations of the livestock industry. We realize that many working people have no idea of where livestock comes from or how it finally arrives on the table in the form of meat.

We believe more about how livestock is processed in meat packing plants would have been interesting to your readers and would have added to the informative value of the article, but emphasis instead was placed on the corporate set-up of some meat-packing companies.

In addition we noted that several untrue and unwarranted charges were directed against various meat packing companies, including Swift and Company. These charges either by direct misstatements or by inference have the effect of casting unmerited criticism over the livestock and meat-packing industry in what purports to be a legitimate story of the industry.

Swift and Company does not have a subsidiary engaged in the sporting goods business as the article stated. Furthermore, Swift and Company is not in the hands of the family that founded it, as was stated. The ownership is distributed among 63,000 shareholders and to vote a majority of the stock would require the vote of the 4,185 largest shareholders.

It is evident that the author of the article, innocently or by design, picked up some allegations made last year to the effect that certain meat packers were engaged in a conspiracy to create an artificial scarcity of meat. These charges were at the time branded as "unadulterated lies" and followed the communistic technique that a lie repeated often enough might be believed.

Such a charge that meat packers were responsible for the crisis in the meat industry was well recognized as unfounded. Messrs. Earl W. Jimerson, president, and Patrick J. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen-AFL, clearly explained to President Truman in a "public" telegram their interpretation of the underlying causes for the meat shortage: that it was the result of unworkable

Feel that Journal has
done injustice to company.
Proof is not presented

regulations and a flourishing black market. I quote from their wire of September 11, 1946:

"The whole OPA program is a dismal failure. It has been successful only in the control of rents. Within two weeks the OPA has almost wrecked the great meat industry of the United States.

"... In many communities no slaughtering whatever is being engaged in and market owners by the hundreds are closing their stores and butcher shops.

"Criminal black marketeers are again springing up by the thousands. . . ."

I am sure that you would want in all fairness to have these facts brought to your attention. Whatever you can do to eliminate misunderstanding in the matter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(S) G. C. REITINGER,

In Charge of Public Relations.

Comment

The facts remain:

- (1) There was a drastic meat shortage until controls were removed, and shortly after. Someone suspended the law of supply and demand and there is no proof it was the OPA.
- (2) C. H. Swift, chairman of the board of directors; H. H. Swift, vice-chairman of the board of directors; G. H. Swift

and T. P. Swift all count heavily in company management and set-up.

- (3) Control of a corporation may or may not be in the hands of stockholders, no matter who holds stock. Robert Young, Chesapeake and Ohio chairman, claims that he can control New York Central with 5 percent of the stock.
- (4) We do not know whether the butcher's union supported company policy except in this one instance.
- (5) G. H. Swift is the chairman of the board of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, a wholly owned subsidiary.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life; shall prosper in proportion as we learn to draw the line between the superficial and the substantial, the ornamental gewgaws of life and the useful. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top.

* * *

In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

* * *

There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all. If anywhere there are efforts tending to curtail the fullest growth of the Negro, let these efforts be turned into stimulating, encouraging, and making him the most useful and intelligent citizen.

—Booker T. Washington.



Courtesy Federal Security Agency

Meat is more than fare, it is a symbol of general welfare

LABOR Can Breathe Good Texas Air

The Texas Spectator is a new publication, edited by C. Badger Reed, a young Texan. It refuses to accept oil-cotton-meat philosophy which prevails widely in Texas. The following article entitled "The Squeeze on Organized Labor" appeared in the February 17, 1947, issue.

DO you have an anti-labor bill in your pocket?

If you have, then hurry and introduce it in the Texas Legislature, so you will be in style.

For it's the style right now to introduce anti-labor bills, even if you really don't expect your bill to pass, and some of those already introduced are lusus.

For instance, under the terms of one of these bills, if you should shout "scab" at a strike-breaker, you would be subject to a two-year term in the penitentiary.

And under the terms of another, if you are on strike and walk within 300 feet of a picket, you are subject to a term in the penitentiary.

Pleasing the Public?

Still the authors of most of the bills reveal the fact that they are introducing them merely to satisfy somebody back home. For the laws on the statute books at the present time, with one exception (the closed shop), are just as hard on union labor as any of the bills so far introduced.

There isn't one of the new bills, for example, which can hold its own with the famed anti-labor law put on the statutes by that sterling champion of the common man's right to work for less—W. Lee O'Daniel.

However, the new bills cover most of the range of labor activity, and that small part not yet taken care of will come in for its share of restrictions in bills now being prepared.

If all, or any major part of, the bills

But little more, if anti-labor bills go through in Lone Star State. Why?

now introduced should pass, and should be upheld by the courts, the union labor movement in Texas would become deadlier than the dodo, and Texas generally could revert to a happy condition in which employers could pay a wage comparable to that paid in China or India.

If one particular bill—the so-called "right to work bill"—passes, union labor in Texas will be dealt a blow from which it may not recover for years.

For this bill would outlaw the closed shop, and experience has shown that doing away with the closed shop is merely another way of doing away with effective operations of union labor.

The Anti-Labor Bills

Bills introduced to date are:

A bill outlawing the closed shop.

A bill prohibiting picketing by more than two persons.

A bill setting a six months' limitation on wage claims by persons who are paid by the hour.

A bill prohibiting the formation of a union among municipal or state employees.

A bill making secondary strikes or boycotts illegal.

A bill making a labor union legally responsible for the acts of its members in connection with a strike, authorized or unauthorized.

Being drafted now is a bill which seeks to put into effect the basic principles of the Minnesota Labor Relations Law (as recommended by Governor Jester), with some added curbs on labor.

All in all, laborers will be permitted, if these bills pass, to do the following:

Continue breathing.

Speak when spoken to.

Appear on the streets and other public places, except in the vicinity of a struck plant.

There is some talk, half serious, half humorous, of a reciprocal bill, which would provide the following:

Make managers responsible for the acts of their stockholders.

Prevent more than two officials of any company from appearing together in public.

Prohibit operators from filing any claims against any persons who are wage earners.

Make it a penitentiary offense (two years) for any operator to speak disrespectfully to any employee.

Make it a conspiracy (two years) for two or more officers of a corporation to get together and plan strategy.

Outlawing the Closed Shop

The most important of all the bills, in the opinion of most people, is the bill which would outlaw the closed shop. This bill bears the name of 20 or more House members, with Marshall O. Bell of San Antonio, Joe Kilgore of Hidalgo county, and Charles Murphy, Jr., of Houston listed as the authors.

Marshall O. Bell is achieving considerable stature in the legislature as the guiding genius of labor-baiting legislation.

Mr. Bell is an attorney—a corporation lawyer from San Antonio, a city noted for its open shop, anti-labor policies and its low wage scale and widespread slums.

Mr. Bell might be termed the spokesman for the slums. And he is a good spokesman.

He is also quite chummy with the Texas Manufacturers' Association, a branch of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Joe Kilgore of Hidalgo county is an enterprising young attorney and a disciple of D. F. Strickland. Mr. Strickland is attorney and lobbyist for Interstate Theaters, and as a regent of the University of Texas, which position he resigned recently, he was more responsible than any other one person for ousting Dr. Homer P. Rainey as president.

Charles Murphy, Jr., of Houston is another representative who revives memories of the Rainey conflict, and he has been outspokenly bitter against Dr. Rainey—on personal as well as public matters.

W. A. Williamson of San Antonio is another representative who signed this bill. Representative Williamson is executive secretary of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Texas.

Representative Williamson was chairman of a special investigating committee of the Forty-ninth Legislature that made an extremely tentative, half-hearted investigation of big talk about lobbying in Austin.

It was not a full-scale, searching investigation of lobbying—few if any members of the Forty-ninth wanted exactly that. And the committee definitely passed up questioning lobbyists for sulphur, oil, public utilities, railroads, etc.

Even Vance Muse of the Christian Americans criticized the committee for not going farther. Muse wanted Sidney Hillman, among others, summoned by the committee.

Williamson worked with the zeal of a fanatic to unearth all the dirt behind a bill



REMEMBER THE ALAMO!

(Continued on page 164)

The American Legion National Employment Committee has passed a resolution which in objective and tone joins the common pack against organized labor. The Cook County American Legion, Department of Illinois, has passed a resolution against this action of the national Legion.

RESOLUTION

Labor Relations Committee, Cook County Council, The American Legion, Department of Illinois

Whereas it has come to the attention of thousands of members of the American Legion in Cook County, Illinois, and throughout the United States of America, by means of the daily press, the radio and legion publications that the American Legion, National Executive Committee, meeting at national headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana, in November 1946, passed certain resolutions, prohibiting organized labor unions from charging "initiation fees and punitive fines and assessments" against war veterans; and

Whereas the National Executive Committee also adopted a report of the National Housing Committee which recommends the adoption of "compulsory arbitration" in management-labor disputes; and

Whereas the American Legion, for many years, has admonished and restricted its members from participation in management-labor disputes; and

Whereas it is universally known that both industry and labor are opposed to "compulsory arbitration"; and

Whereas it is the general feeling of the members of the American Legion, as evidenced by a great number of protest resolutions passed by posts, that our organization should not now, or at any future time, attempt to dictate to any other organization, be it fraternal, organized labor or management, what it should charge its members in the way of initiation fees, dues, fines or assessments, and that we are going far afield of the prime factors which justify our existence as a veterans' organization; and

Whereas our National Legislative Committee is charged by resolution No. 41, with urging the Congress to pass this restrictive legislation, without any apparent regard for its highly controversial nature; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the proponents of this resolution that the National Executive Committee in its deliberations pertaining hereto were not sufficiently advised, nor did they have before them pertinent facts affecting labor, management and industry; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the Cook County Council, the American Legion, Department of Illinois, in regular meeting assembled this fifth day of February 1947, that a vigorous protest be and is hereby registered against the actions of the National Executive Committee in endorsing "compulsory arbitration" of management-labor disputes and urging the Congress to pass restrictive legislation against unions charging initiation fees, levying assessments and punitive fines in their treatment of war veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That the national commander immediately urge the National Legislative Committee to hold in abeyance any action on the two aforementioned matters, pending review and reconsideration at the May 1947 National Executive Committee meet-

Cook County American Legion Post Demurs

Sharply differs with top policy committee of the Legion. Fundamentals involved

ing, and that said committee rescind and withdraw the November, 1946 action on these controversial issues; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the Department of Illinois Executive Committee for their affirmative actions, the national commander and the members of the National Executive Committee for their consideration and eventual withdrawal from a policy of precipitating our organization into labor-management disputes.

Adopted by the Labor Relations Committee of the Cook County Council, the American Legion, Department of Illinois in lieu of several resolutions submitted by various posts within the county.

RESOLUTION

National Executive Council of the American Legion

Adopted by the National Executive Council of the American Legion.

Whereas many veterans have been deprived of suitable employment due to the necessity of joining organizations controlling employment in many industries; and

Whereas the veteran, through no fault of his own, has found it impossible to pay initiation fees in existing labor unions; and

Whereas veterans should be given preferential treatment in employment both pri-

vate and public; therefore be it

Resolved, That no veteran shall be required to pay an initiation fee as a condition to employment in any job or craft, nor shall his payment of any punitive fine or assessment be a condition of his continuation in his employment nor shall any veteran be denied employment by any exclusion or rule not related to his acceptability to his employer; and be it further

Resolved, That your legislative committee be instructed to draw up suitable legislation to remedy the foregoing condition.

Nearly sixteen millions of hands will aid you in pulling the load upward, or they will pull against you the load downward. We shall constitute one-third and more of the ignorance and crime of the South, or one-third its intelligence and progress; we shall contribute one-third to the business and industrial prosperity of the South, or we shall prove a veritable body of death, stagnating, depressing, retarding every effort to advance the body politic.

* * *

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized.

—Booker T. Washington.



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Something to remember: for what did we fight?

Britain Struggles With MANPOWER Shortage

LABOUR, official organ of the Trades Union Congress, analyzes the crises in England:

Elsewhere in this issue is given an analysis of the *White Paper* issued by the Government under the title "Economic Considerations Affecting the Relations of Employers and Workpeople." The T.U.C. had participated, through the Joint Consultative Committee to the Ministry of Labour (on which it has 17 representatives) in the preparation of this document, which was duly endorsed by the General Council at its January meeting, on the understanding that unions could not be debarred from submitting necessary wage claims. This reservation (if it can be so called) had its point in the attempt made in certain quarters to make capital out of the *White Paper* by suggesting that it disclosed an intention on the part of the Government to "peg" wages.

The real point of the relevant passages in the *White Paper* was that for wages to increase without a parallel increase in production was to ask for trouble.

Workers Needed Now

Overriding all the considerations of which the *White Paper* takes account is the problem of the shortage of manpower. This problem, in its turn, is governed by another shortage of which insufficient account has perhaps been taken by the man in the street—the shortage of time. We want hundreds of thousands more workers in the productive industries, and we want them now. In due time, no doubt, the lack of manpower will be made up by the vastly improved mechanization which will accompany the long-term schemes of the Government for economic reconstruction and development. But these schemes must themselves lag if there is any grave deficiency of the manpower needed for the supply of the basic material and equipment on which they depend.

Nobody is more deeply concerned in the solution of these intricate problems than the trade unionist, who feels himself bound to do what he can to maintain and protect standards secured by generations of struggle and self-sacrifice. Those standards depend on the productivity of industry and it is to that angle especially that the T.U.C. has addressed itself in its discussions with other interests involved.

Do Not Waste People

In the first place, it is obviously essential that the most shall be made of the labor forces at our disposal. There are, roughly speaking, two ways of doing this. One way is to work people as unthrifty people are apt to work horses: that is to keep them at it till they drop. That was, for example, the Bedaux way, the way of exploitation: some people are still hankering after this or similarly wasteful methods.

The other way is by a proper coordination of effort, both mental and manual. It was this way that the T.U.C. had in mind

Will not peg wages, but hopes to increase production by technology.

Serious situation

when it pressed for, and obtained, during the later stages of the war, the joint production committees. The aim is, by means of these committees, to make the most of the practical experience of the workers on the job; the men and women who know at first hand just where effort is running to waste, where goodwill (no inconsiderable factor) is being needlessly lost; in effect, where the bottlenecks have their beginnings. There are still not enough J.P.C.'s at the lower level. There is still (it should be said frankly) too much prejudice against them among some employers who have failed to grasp the fact that the management of modern industry cannot be 100 percent efficient if the modern worker is required to work in blinkers.

Over-all Shortage

As for the manpower problem, it is important to remember at all times that the shortage is over-all. It is not a question of one or two industries being short of workers for some of the time: all our essential industries—and most of the others—are short of labor all the time. It would seem obvious that for the time being we must seek other sources of labor supply, and that is why the T.U.C. has listened to proposals for the importation of foreign labor from allied countries.

It should be superfluous at this date to recapitulate the care taken to insure that in no circumstances shall the employment of these people be allowed to become in the least degree a danger to domestic standards and conditions. The arrangements made, for example, with the National Union of Mineworkers with regard to the employment of Poles in British coal mines afford every safeguard that can be devised: in effect there is no loophole whatever for misapplication of the scheme. Similarly with regard to the importation of skilled moulders from Italy for work in the heavy engineering. No basic principles are infringed by these practical and commonsensical arrangements, which have as their aim the restoration of our industrial and economic strength and the well being, as a natural consequence, of our people.

The least everyone in the movement can do is to face the facts without prejudice, and give what support he or she can to the working out of practical measures to which nobody has yet been able to propose any reasonable alternative.

White Paper Survey

An over-all increase of manpower of 22 percent in a number of key industries is needed to restore the situation to the level of mid-1939. This is disclosed in the *White*



PREMIER CLEMENT ATTLEE
Great Britain

Paper issued under the title of "Economic Considerations Affecting Relations between Employers and Workers" (Cmd. 7018, Stationery Office, 2d. net).

The paper was prepared and published at the request of the National Joint Advisory Council to the Ministry of Labour, a body composed of 17 representatives of the T.U.C. and 17 of the British Employers' Confederation.

Specific Needs

The industries which figure in these calculations include coal mining; tinplate and sheet steel; brick, tiles, etc.; iron foundries (other than engineering); textiles; clothing; footwear; furniture; paper and printing; laundries.

Of these the most seriously undermanned are tinplate and sheet steel, which are 67 percent short of the mid-1939 level. In the textile group, hosiery is 56 percent short. Percentage increases needed by other industries in this group are: cotton 34 percent, wool 28 percent, silk and rayon 20 percent.

Bricks and tiles need a 42 percent increase; iron foundries (other than engineering) 31 percent.

The manpower shortage in the clothing industry is 27 percent, and in footwear 17 percent. Furniture needs a 25 percent increase, paper and printing 22 percent, and laundries 21 percent.

Put in round figures, tinplate and sheet steel lost 10,000 out of 25,000 between mid-1939 and the end of November, 1946. Hosiery lost 46,000 out of 128,000; bricks, tiles, etc., 29,000 out of 98,000, and cotton 88,000 out of 344,000.

Coalmining lost 43,000 out of 773,000, a decrease of only 6 percent.

The *White Paper* describes the position of the country as "extremely serious." It discloses that each month the balance of overseas payments is still unfavorable, and declares: "It is clear that we must—and indeed very quickly—begin to maintain and seek to improve our standards of living entirely by our own efforts. . . . It is therefore

(Continued on page 157)

Stay-At-Home Vote

DEFEATED Liberals

STATISTICAL analysis of the 1946 Congressional election shows that a substantial number of liberal Congressmen were defeated because the voters who were favorable to them failed to vote.

In the cases of about four-sevenths of the liberal Congressmen who were defeated in 1946, there is no evidence that any voters who supported them in 1944 opposed them in 1946. In the cases of these defeated Congressmen—a majority of all the liberals who were defeated—there is strong evidence that defeat resulted purely from failure of their supporters—the voters who voted for them in 1944—to appear at the polls in 1946. In the cases of nearly half of the remaining liberal Congressmen who were defeated, the evidence is that defeat resulted chiefly from failure of their supporters to appear at the polls in 1946. Only one-eighth of the liberal Congressmen who were defeated were actually defeated by a shift of voters.

One-hundred-twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives voted (or were paired) both against the Case Bill and against overriding President Truman's veto of the Case Bill. Fourteen members voted against the Case Bill and were not recorded either way on the veto. Eight members voted (or were paired) against overriding President Truman's veto and were not recorded either way on the original vote on the bill. These 149 Congressmen are taken as being the best available grouping of the liberal members of the House.

The Way It Was

Following is a table showing the over-all results of the 1946 vote on the Congressmen who had opposed the Case Bill.

1946 vote on the Congressmen who had opposed the Case Bill:

Votes for	9,272,000
Votes against	8,350,000
Majority for	922,000

1944 vote on the Congressmen who subsequently opposed the Case Bill:

Votes for	12,694,000
Votes against	8,910,000
Majority for	3,784,000

Distribution in 1946 of the 1944 votes in favor of the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill:

Voted in 1946 for the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill	9,272,000	73%
Did not vote in 1946	3,422,000	27%
Total—1944 vote in favor of the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill	12,694,000	100%

Distribution in 1946 of the 1944 votes against the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill:

Analyses of 1946 election returns indicate Congress majority got no mandate from people

Voted in 1946 against the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill	8,350,000	94%
Did not vote in 1946	560,000	6%
Total—1944 vote against the Congressmen who opposed the Case Bill	8,910,000	100%

How Liberal Congressmen Fared

The 149 liberal Congressmen came out as follows in the 1946 election:

Reelected	88
Defeated at general election	44
Defeated at primary	4
Ran for Senate	3
Did not run	8
Died	2
Total	149

Nearly twice as many of the liberal Congressmen were reelected as were defeated. This disposes of the current report that the voters made it their business at the 1946 election to defeat liberal Congressmen. There was obviously grave political mortality among liberal Congressmen at this election—but equally obviously, there was approximately twice as heavy mortality among opponents of liberal Congressmen at this election.

Forty-four of the liberal Congressmen were defeated at the 1946 general election. All 44 had been elected at the 1944 general election. There is much talk going around

that this shows that large numbers of voters switched their votes from liberal candidates in 1944 to conservative or reactionary candidates in 1946. The fact of the matter is that it shows nothing of the sort.

Analysis of Defeat

When a candidate is elected at one election and then defeated for reelection, one or both of two changes has occurred: he has received less votes or his opponents have received more votes. It is perfectly possible for the candidate elected at one election to be defeated for reelection purely because he received less votes the second time than the first time without a single voter switching his vote. This is, in fact, what happened to 25 of the 44 defeated liberals—approximately four-sevenths of those who were defeated.

These 25 liberal candidates lost votes from 1944 to 1946. But the votes against them also decreased from 1944 to 1946. They were not defeated by any increase from 1944 to 1946 in the vote against them—there was no increase from 1944 to 1946 in the vote against them. They were defeated by the voters who supported them in 1944 and stayed home on election day in 1946.

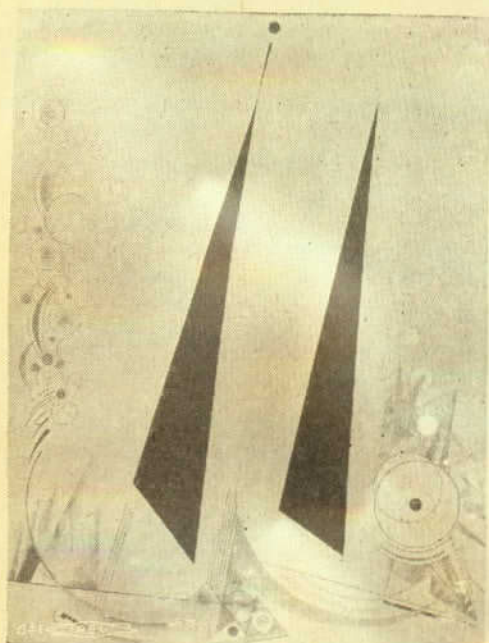
Of the remaining 19 defeated liberals, eight were also defeated because the voters who supported them in 1944 stayed home from the polls in 1946. In each of the 19 cases there were more votes against the liberal Congressmen in 1946 than in 1944 as well as less votes in their favor. But in these eight cases the increase in adverse votes from 1944 to 1946 was small. Most of the voters who were favorable in 1944 and who voted in 1946 continued to be favorable. Among the voters who were favorable in 1944 and did not vote in 1946, it is probable that a similar proportion continued to be favorable, with the remainder being unfavorable. If these voters had gone to the polls and voted, the eight liberal Congressmen would have been reelected.

So, analysis of the causes of defeat of the 44 liberal Congressmen who were defeated at the 1946 general election shows that 33 of them were defeated because of the apathy of their 1944 supporters in 1946.

(Continued on page 164)



SYMBOL



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

"Top Point Efficiency" by Rudolf Bauer

Colonel Moore and Mr. Berger consider the labor research movement of such significance as to study it. Their paper, published in two parts, is significant for all labor unionists.

UNION research—the study of and factual approach to workers' social and economic problems by labor organizations—has expanded tremendously during the last decade. This growth has been marked by the increasing number of unions which maintain specific research departments and by the quantity and quality of their research activities. The need for and usefulness of union research has been acknowledged by officers of both large and small unions, and the thoroughness of some of the studies has commanded the respect of employers and government officials.

"The Directory of Labor Unions, July, 1945," published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Industrial Relations Division, lists 201 national and international labor unions. This directory also lists 66 of these as having research directors' offices and includes the names of 60 directors.

This is in addition to the research departments maintained by the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. A small but increasing number of state and local labor bodies have also established separate offices for economic and statistical research.

Growth of Research

Nelson M. Bortz, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has aptly summarized the genesis and growth of labor research organizations as follows:

"The quest for information which could be used by labor organizations in their activities is virtually as old as the labor movement itself. With the establishment in 1884 of what has now become the Bureau of Labor Statistics, many unions then in existence plied the bureau with requests for data. The bureau in turn sought the cooperation of the unions in its attempt to collect statistics on wages, hours, and working conditions—

Economic Aspects of Labor Union RESEARCH

By COLONEL GEORGE ALBERT MOORE, U. S. A., and WILLIAM BERGER

A candidate for a doctor's degree at Georgetown University surveys for the first time the growing research institution in the field of labor

the subjects uppermost in the minds of wage earners.

"Perhaps the first formal recognition of the need for collecting and summarizing available economic and statistical data for use by organized labor came from the late Samuel Gompers . . . who in 1910, engaged a research worker to carry out economic studies for the Federation. One of the first attempts at systematic compilation of wage and related economic data by a union, for use in obtaining increased rates of pay, occurred in 1913, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers engaged economists to prepare statistical material to support their wage case before a board of arbitration.

Research Units Grow

"Rising living costs, variations in wages between war and non-war industries, and problems of long hours and hazardous working conditions during the years of the first World War forcibly brought home to workers the need for accurate information. . . .

"The stress upon factual data, as a basis for collective bargaining, did not diminish with the country's return to peace. In the railroad industry, for example, the Government established a special railroad labor board. Hearings before this agency usually required advance preparation in the form of economic briefs, and decisions frequently hinged upon the statistical evidence introduced. . . .

"A few unions—such as the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—met the demand for a statistical approach to, and economic analysis of, their problems, by the creation within their own organizations of a statistical or research department.

"During the latter part of the 1920's, statistical and research departments were established by . . . Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. Meanwhile the American Federation of Labor was expanding gradually the scope of its research work . . . and beginning in 1927, the Federation started its monthly reports on the trends of unemployment among skilled workers in large cities. In 1929, the Federation inaugurated its monthly survey of business and economic conditions. . . ."

Union research assumed even greater importance in 1933, when the National In-

dustrial Recovery Act necessitated presentation of statistical data at code hearings.

Within the past few years some of the larger unions have established research units in state and local labor groups, among them the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

The position of research director has taken on greater importance in recent years although except when an elected official of a union also holds the position of research director, the director is almost always a hired underling rather than a policy-making official. Some union research directors have a long background of experience as workers in their trade and as officers of their local and national organizations.

Successful research directors must be able to combine practical experience with technical training, know labor and have concern for labor's welfare.

Research directors are relatively secure in their jobs, some having served the same union 20 years or more. Their salaries vary widely, but generally the larger the organization and the greater the responsibility, the higher is the pay. The salary scale ranges from about \$2,000 to about \$7,500 a year.

Some labor organizations require their research directors to submit reports of current economic trends at meetings of the executive boards and the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Workers (UAW), obliges its research department to poll a cross-section of the union's membership on problems of current importance.

However, wage and other negotiations with employers are carried on by officers of the union with the research director serving only in a technical and advisory capacity. The research director is concerned mainly with problems of wages, hours, and working conditions.

Labor Research Aided War Effort

According to Bortz, labor research was of great assistance to the Government during the war. He says:

"The demand for precise and detailed wage data has been accentuated by the war and by the efforts of the Government to stabilize prices, cost of living, wages . . . the National War Labor Board declared that 'the unions have supplied a great volume of material, thoughtfully and ably prepared, which has been very helpful in analyzing the wage problem.'"

Besides wages and hours, union research departments deal with other problems relating to working conditions, such as work loads, illness, fatigue, accidents, paid vacations, and grievances. For example, cause and the solution of a grievance often centers in a technical problem, perhaps involving calculation of pay under incentive-wage or

¹ Bortz, Nelson M. "Research Work of Trade Unions," *Monthly Labor Review*, February, 1943, pp. 296-304.

² *Ibid.*, p. 305.

bonus plans, time or job studies, or faulty flow of materials. Research activities thus tend to play an important part in the actual administration of union-employer contracts.

Bortz says of labor research dealings with management that:

"Not all of the relations of the research directors with employers deal with controversial issues. Recently there have been numerous instances in which union and employer or group of employers have jointly attacked baffling problems relating to production, employment, absenteeism, plant injuries and grievances . . . when the Government placed an embargo upon the imports of raw silk from Japan in August, 1941, and froze all existing silk stocks within the country for military purposes, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers immediately inaugurated a system of weekly reports from its various locals and also from a large group of employers in the industry. These reports provided current information of the extent of unemployment and the degree to which the industry was utilizing substitute fibers in the manufacture of hosiery. . . . During the investigations of the TENC, research directors accompanied the heads of their unions to the witness stand and collaborated on such problems as the impact of technology upon production and employment."²

Enactment of labor legislation during the past 15 years, together with the expansion of collective bargaining, has obliged labor organizations to keep voluminous records of Federal Government labor laws and administrative decrees and interpretations. Here again union research departments have been called upon.

Gov't and Labor Researchers Meet

Among the many instances of government-labor research cooperation in the past few years have been the periodic meetings of Bureau of Labor Statistics economists and statisticians with labor union research directors and their staffs. Bortz outlines the history of these meetings as follows:

"In 1934, staff members of the Bureau of Labor Statistics met with a group of union research officials and representatives of various government agencies for the purpose of improving the statistical data compiled by the bureau and to supply laboring people with information . . . in such detail that they can make their own plans and develop their own programs. . . . The bureau . . . in 1940 invited all union research directors and statisticians to attend a conference, with a view to obtaining from them suggestions as to how the bureau could best serve the statistical needs of the unions. . . .

"At the time of the second annual conference in June 1941 the number of labor organizations maintaining research services had increased to 41, as compared to 32 a year earlier. . . . The standing committee said in part that a great step forward had been made through the development of a friendly and cooperative relationship between the bureau and the members of the committee. . . .

"The third annual conference, in June, 1942, dealt with problems arising from the effect of the war and war economy on the nation in general and on wage earners in particular. . . . Three panel discussions fol-

lowed, covering the effect of the war on the wage earner as consumer and the wage earner as producer and on postwar labor problems. . . . Many union research directors stressed the need for more comprehensive wage and cost of living data. . . . The unions reiterated their need for more data on production costs, labor productivity, and industrial accidents and fatigue. . . ."³

Thus we have seen how union research has developed from the collection of localized data for a few skilled trade workers to the scientific compilation and presentation of statistics by trained technicians for the great organized masses of industrial and trade workers. From a haphazard collection of unrelated studies, union research data has grown into a well-defined, useful and integrated collection of studies serving the union in its complex dealings with employer, government and union member.

Scope of Union Research

Not all unions, of course, conduct the same kind of research activities, partly because of the different statistical requirements of the industry or trade, partly because of the size and financial status of the union, partly because of the political and economic philosophies of the employees and leaders of the union.

As an example of the most typical union research organizations, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' (AFL) research department, one of the oldest in existence, is perhaps a likely jumping-off spot for our examination of the nature of labor union research.

An IBEW bulletin explains that:

"Research work of a labor organization should be sharply differentiated from pure research in the economic or labor field. The purpose of union research is to put accurate information in the hands of officials or representatives at the moment they need it. This usually means at some eleventh hour before a wage conference, before a meeting

of a legislative committee, or before arbitration proceedings. Because of its purpose and because of its largely emergency character, the research work of a labor organization may be described as 'research for action.'

"In the Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers we have occasionally done some studies which might relate to the statistical methods of more disinterested research groups. We have made studies of hazards in the electrical industry based upon the insurance records of our members. We have studied the financial structure of some of the larger corporations which employ our members. We have quite casually over a period of 10 years sought to throw some light upon the problem of displacement of men by machine power.

"In the main, our labors are not original but are related to services of research librarians who assemble and file the work of other research agencies. . . ."⁴

A member of one of the leading American social science research bodies told me that labor organizations really have no formal research activities. He thought that in the majority of cases the so-called research offices are in fact only statistical units, most of them not of a permanent nature, poorly staffed with personnel that usually perform other duties, too.

Who Conducts Labor Union Research

Labor union research is conducted by four general groups: (1) by the great union combines, namely the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, (2) by the international unions, (3) by district and state union organizations, and (4) by groups of local unions or by local unions alone. Generally there is much cooperation and liaison among the various research staffs within CIO and AFL framework.

² Hedges, Marion H., *Labor Information Bulletin*, March, 1938, pp. 42-45.

(Continued on page 160)

³ *Ibid.*, p. 310.



"Rigid and Bent" by Vasily Kandinsky

Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 309.

RADIO-FREQUENCY Heating

Increases in Use

By B. E. RECTOR, electronics engineer, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

FROM limited use a few years ago, radio frequency heating has spread today to many fields of industry, such as plastics, rubber, wood, food, textile, and paper. In the field of metal working it is used for soldering, brazing, annealing and hardening. The variety of applications and the number of installations are growing steadily, and will increase still more rapidly as men in various industries come to realize its possibilities and become more familiar with its basic principles.

Frequencies from 200,000 Cycles

According to common usage, Radio Frequency Heating implies the use of alternating currents ranging from 200,000 cycles a second up to hundreds of millions of cycles a second. Or, to use the "shorthand" of the trade, from 200 kilocycles (kc) up to hundreds of megacycles (mc), for one kilocycle equals 1,000 cycles, and one megacycle equals 1,000,000 cycles. The term "high frequency heating" is more loosely used, to include not only these frequencies but also frequencies from 180 cycles to 200,000 cycles.

R-F Generators

Power for high frequency heating in the 180 to 200,000 cycle range is usually furnished by motor generator frequency changers or spark gap generators. For most radio frequency-heating applications, power is supplied by vacuum tube generators. This is the device with which we are concerned here, for it is primarily responsible for most of the revolutionary advances in modern heating technology.

The principal structural elements of radio frequency generators are (1) an electronic rectifier, which takes the incoming a-c power and delivers a suitable high voltage direct current, and (2) oscillator tubes and associated circuit elements which change the direct current to alternating current of the desired radio frequency. In addition there are coils or electrodes for applying the radio frequency current to the work in such a way as to produce the desired heating effect, and also various associated control devices.

Like Radio Transmitter

The generating equipment has essentially the same function as, and bears a close resemblance to, the transmitting unit of a radio broadcasting station. In fact, much of the early experimental work in R-F heating was done with regular broadcasting equipment. Because of the experience gained in broadcasting, the actual generation of R-F power for heating has been a lesser problem, and engineers have been able to concentrate on the many new problems involved in the precise heating of workpieces of a wide variety of shapes, sizes and materials.

Two¹ fundamentally distinct methods of

A non-technical explanation of basic principles of induction and dielectric heating

applying R-F power are employed—by induction when the workpiece is of a material which is a conductor of electricity, and dielectrically, when the workpiece is a non-conductor (dielectric).

Induction Heating

The phenomenon of induction is familiar to everyone who has an elementary knowledge of electricity. We know that when an electric current flows through a conductor, a magnetic field is set up around it, and that if the current is alternating, the magnetic field is constantly changing. We know that if a second conductor is brought within this changing field, a voltage will be induced in this conductor, and a current will be forced to flow in it also.

We know, too, that whenever there is a flow of electricity in a conductor there is also resistance, and the energy necessary to overcome this resistance appears as heat.

These facts were utilized in the induction furnace, which is now an established method of melting metal or heating it for forging. The induction furnace, however, uses comparatively low frequencies, and does not come under the head of R-F heating.

"Skin Effect"

Radio frequency induction heating involves the utilization of still another characteristic of electricity. When we are dealing with direct current or with low frequency alternating current, the current flow is substantially the same at the center of the conductor as at its surface. As the frequency increases the current tends to be crowded to the outside of the conductor.

When we get to a few hundred thousand cycles per second, virtually all of the current crowds to the surface.

This phenomenon, known as "skin effect" is a vitally important characteristic of R-F induction heating, because it permits sharp concentration of heat at the surface of the workpiece. Further, since the depth to which the current can penetrate is determined in part by the frequency of the applied voltage, we can control this depth very precisely.

The advantage of precise depth control is shown in such applications as shaft hardening. Here the bearing surface must be made as hard as possible, but the core of the shaft must remain tough and resilient. The problem is to heat the surface to a predetermined depth and temperature, so quickly that little heat is transferred to the interior of the shaft.

For the induction heating engineer, this problem is simple. The shaft is properly positioned within the inductor coil of a radio frequency heater, current is passed through it, and the surface metal becomes red hot over the desired area so quickly that the heat has no time to wander off where it might do harm instead of good. When the correct hardening temperature is reached, the power is automatically shut off and the hot surface quenched in water or oil.

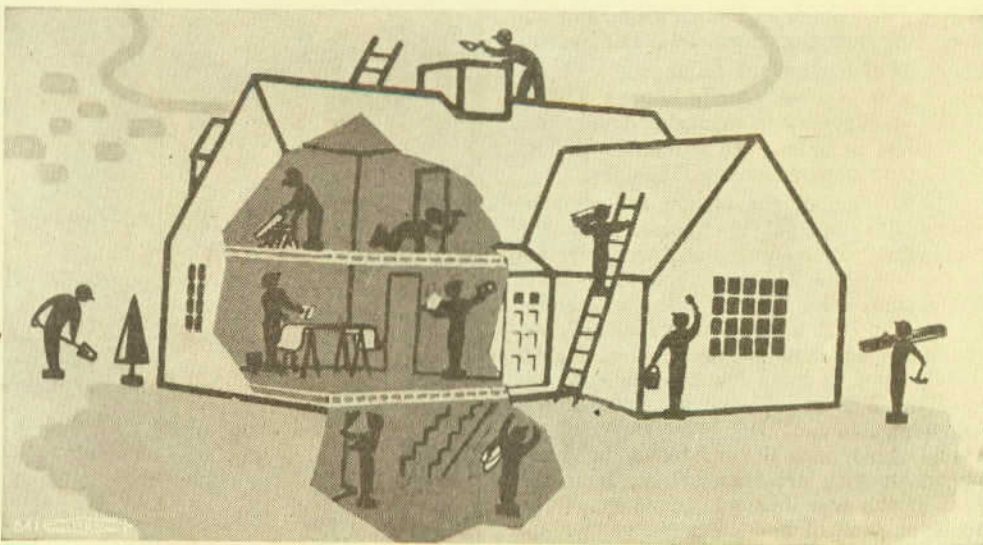
Depth Control

Shaft hardening and similar operations can also be performed by passing the shaft through a coil at a uniform rate of speed, such that the time of passage through the coil is just enough to allow the shaft's surface to reach the correct hardening temperature. The piece is automatically quenched by sprays of water from nozzles just below the inductor coil.

Contour-hardening is another case in which R-F induction heating, with its precise depth control, is of great value. Only a gear's surface is hard—the unheated core still retains the desired toughness and elasticity. Still another application is the hardening of internal bearing surfaces—almost impossible by any other method, but extremely easy with R-F induction heating.

A second advantage of R-F heating is its precise area control. A cover plate may be brazed onto a tube without affecting another brazed joint only a quarter of an inch away.

(Continued on page 162)



Soon radio-frequency heating may play a part in the construction of every house.

Courtesy of F.H.A.

¹ A third method of application is introduced with the development of micro-wave power.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

MINUTES OF FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING OF
THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
BEGINNING MARCH 10, 1947
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Council members were present except Lawson Wimberly from the 6th district. He presented his resignation to International President Tracy because he had been appointed an Assistant to the President. President Tracy, in accordance with our Constitution, appointed C. R. Carle of Local Union 194, Shreveport, Louisiana, to fill the Council vacancy. The Council approved the appointment of Carle, as provided for in our law, and he took his seat in the Council room.

The minutes of the special Council meeting of January 16, 1947 were read and approved. (This brief meeting, reported in the March JOURNAL, followed the joint sessions of Vice Presidents and the Council when they dealt with the subject of redistricting.)

President Before the Council

President Tracy appeared before and consulted with the Council on various matters, the most important being:

1. The "Employees' Benefit Agreement" between the National Electrical Contractors Association (I.B.E.W. Employers Section) and our Brotherhood. It provides a plan for this branch of our industry helping to pay for pensions for its aged employees who are our members.

Putting the plan into effect, setting up the necessary machinery, has long been delayed pending a ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the employer's payments are deductible as items of business cost. President Tracy has spent much time in getting this ruling, which came March 5, and in making the necessary arrangements to get the plan into operation. A full statement on this subject will later be issued our membership.

The Industrial Council

2. The re-establishment of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. This body, operating successfully in settling disputes for many years before the war, could not function while the War Labor Board and certain other government agencies existed.

President Tracy upon assuming office moved to improve procedures of the Council on Industrial Relations. He attended its first meeting in Cincinnati in February when it settled cases in dispute between our local unions and their employers. It has now been expanded to handle any disputes arising in any branch of the electrical industry.

It will meet four times yearly. Special meetings may also be called. Your Executive Council strongly recommends that our local unions and their employers, when

unable to settle their differences, use the Council on Industrial Relations as a sensible, modern means of maintaining peace in our industry.

International Men Restored

3. Restoring to the payroll all International Representatives and Organizers, and the retroactive payment of their salaries and expenses, who were dismissed just before our last convention. These men never ceased their work for the Brotherhood. The case of each man was carefully checked.

The will of the convention was that they be restored immediately to their positions—and "if this is not done, then the incoming International President is hereby requested to carry out this desire of the convention and to see that these men are paid retroactively." President Tracy kept his commitment to carry out the convention's desire and the Council concurred in and approved his action.

After consulting with the Council, President Tracy stated he would be available at any time the Council wanted him.

Council Meets Auditor

The Auditor's report was received and discussed. The Council desired more information and asked that the auditor meet with the Council. After this meeting a committee—Marciante, Sholtz and Broach—was named to meet further with the auditor after the Council concludes its sessions. This committee was empowered by the Council to give the auditor any instructions it may decide upon.

Errors in Constitution

The Council's attention was called to various errors found in our Constitution, reprinted since our last convention. The convention proceedings read:

"If there are no objections from the convention, the Chair will assume that whoever is making these (changes) up will make them so that they all conform to the wishes of the convention. If there is no objection, the report of the committee on that is accepted."
—Page 190.

"The Committee recommends that instructions be given the International Officers to see that all corrections in the Constitution be made to conform to all amendments adopted, inasmuch as a given section may be amended, and not open, still action on one affects the others. Therefore, all correlations and transfer of sections should be made."—Page 322.

After consideration, the Council decided to refer the matter to the International President and such other officers as he may name, to have the errors corrected (to comply with the convention's wishes and actions) when

the Constitution is to be reprinted following proposed amendments submitted for vote of the membership.

Our Name on Building

The Council decided to send the following letter to officers and trustees of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, which is a part of the Brotherhood:

"Our members have often asked, 'Why doesn't the name of our Brotherhood appear on our building?' Complaints have often been heard about this. Of course, our name appears in small letters on glass just above the entrance door but this is not readily noticed, especially in pictures of the building.

"Many members do not know what 'Electrical Workers Benefit Association' is. Therefore, the International Executive Council of the Brotherhood, in regular session, decided to request you to please have the name 'International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' substituted for that of 'Electrical Workers Benefit Association' which now appears in large letters across the front of the building."

Decisions on Appeals

A dispute between Local Unions 269 of Trenton, N. J. and 1289 of Lakewood, N. J. came to the Executive Council upon appeal. The dispute involved certain work at Hightstown, N. J.

The Brotherhood's 1946 Convention directed that a Committee meet and prepare a general jurisdictional definition covering the work of the branches involved. The completed work of this Committee is to be submitted to a referendum of the Brotherhood not later than July 31, 1947.

In view of the above—and inasmuch as the work in dispute was finished some months ago—the Executive Council decided to set aside *all* decisions rendered in this case without prejudice to the claims of either Local Union.

From Gulfport, Miss.

An appeal of A. U. Tomkins from a decision of former International President Brown was considered. Tomkins filed charges with International Vice President Barker against Business Manager Lefevre of Local Union 903, Gulfport, Miss. Barker dismissed the charges and Brown upheld him in doing so.

Considerable correspondence developed in this case. Barker visited Gulfport and discussed the charges with Tomkins and Business Manager Lefevre. Barker later sent an International Representative to investigate the charges and this representative submitted a six-page report.

The Council has studied the entire record carefully and finds no reason to reverse our former President. His decision, upholding Barker, is sustained.

From New Orleans, La.

The case of H. C. Fisher was reviewed. He is a member of Local Union 130 of New Orleans. He was tried by the Local's Executive Board (Trial Board) on charges of having violated our Constitution. He was found guilty and penalized. He then appealed to International Vice President Barker. Barker sustained the Executive Board's action. Fisher next appealed to our former International President. He modified Barker's decision. Both Fisher and the Local Executive Board then appealed to this Council.

The Council finds that Vice President Barker took considerable pains to investigate the claims of Fisher. Barker ordered a new trial because he believed that Fisher had not been given enough time to prepare his defense and to have his witnesses present.

After Fisher was retried, found guilty and sentenced, Barker visited New Orleans and for the second time talked with Fisher in detail about the case. Barker also communicated with Fisher's witnesses and arranged to hear them.

Therefore, after studying the entire record, the Council reverses the decision of our former President and sustains the decision of Vice President Barker.

From New York City

Local Union 1085 (Radio Service, New York City) requested this Council to reconsider a recommendation of the previous Council—meeting for the last time in December 1946—that "the membership and jurisdiction of L. U. 1085 be transferred into L. U. 1212." After this, an effort was made without success between Christmas and the New Year to carry out the recommendation before January 1, 1947.

Our Constitution (Art. XV, Sec. 3) gives the International President the power to merge or amalgamate local unions where the facts warrant this. The record shows that our former President had never rendered any decision in this case. Therefore, Local Union 1085 had no chance to exercise its right of appeal to the Council.

Because of the foregoing facts, and without dealing with the merits or demerits of amalgamation, this Council sets aside the recommendation quoted above.

Minneapolis Complaint

A complaint from Local Union 160, Minneapolis, was considered. The Local Union strongly protested against a circular letter mailed out on a broad scale last December, signed by the International Secretary and our former President. The letter announced disciplinary action then taken against Local Union 134, Chicago.

The Council agrees that the action was hasty and improper—and that it was not in keeping with any law or declared policy of the IBEW. However, President Tracy set aside the action after assuming office in January.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLVI

Washington, D. C., April, 1947

No. 4

World Trends The world is shrinking. What happens in one country is of more interest today to other countries than in any other time in history. The *New York Times* has done a sound reportorial job. It sent reporters throughout the world to discover the trend in free enterprise. The picture brought back is not one of unmixed optimism. In fact, only two countries in the world now have a free enterprise system—the United States and Canada. The rest are moving in the direction of Government controls. The *New York Times'* reporter reports that Britain's nationalization program has planned to leave 90 percent of the economic system in private hands, but of course hedged about by Government restrictions. France has had a mixed economy since the end of the war. France appears to be reluctant to eliminate free enterprise. Italy is going nationalistic.

Then, what of Sweden? Sweden is now following a program of slow but sure absorption of the bulk of big business and industry. Australia, a country that one might think would retain the free enterprise system, owns and controls many major industries. All this has profound significance to the United States. It is plain that this nation which has a margin—that is, considerable capital and a strong production system—is likely to continue in the free enterprise column. Those who are pushed into a sub-marginal position are likely to resort to Government controls. We had this same trend in the United States when the depression of 1929 flattened the country. We had to pry ourselves out with strong Federal action.

The situation also indicates there are a great many values other than mere income which must be taken into consideration in any system. The social security system of the United States must be strengthened and everything possible done to keep up full employment. Otherwise the present tolerance of free enterprise can quickly wither, and a new program can quickly be endorsed by the electorate.

We do not believe that the Congress is acting wisely in the present hour to preserve the free enterprise system. Someone said the other day that Congress has done everything to bring about a depression. Its attack upon labor is not one that is conducive to creating good feeling, and good feeling is necessary to the success of any program. If free enterprise is to mean only freedom for big business, and not for labor too, big business cannot expect the loyalty of labor.

Growth of Arbitration The growth of the American Arbitration Association indicates the widespread interest throughout the world in this tool of adjustment of disputes. The American Arbitration Association, founded in 1926, had a modest start in a borrowed office with a staff of three people. It now occupies an entire floor in the Time and Life Building in Rockefeller Center, New York. It has branches in 30 American cities and has world-wide affiliations covering every Latin American Republic, Canada, Great Britain, Europe, China and the Philippines.

Recently this association made a study of arbitration and came back with the report that labor-management groups are opposed to compulsory arbitration throughout the world. This means that collective bargaining is the soundest method of organization of industry.

Fumbling Joe Ball There is a question frequently on the lips of Washington citizens these days—What is it that Joe Ball wants? No one is capable of answering this question accurately. Maybe Joe Ball himself can. He seems to have a well-organized campaign to put himself over to the public as the leader of reaction in this country. He has reversed many of his former positions in order to voice the sentiments of reactionary business men. Joe is seldom clear in his own mind concerning his own so-called principles. He has said from a radio platform frequently: "I am trying to protect the minority." He of course means that he is trying to look after the non-union men and the independent unions in industry. If protecting a minority is a noble principle, why shouldn't Mr. Ball apply it to the national economy and try to protect the minority in the country—namely labor. If he believes in protecting minorities, why doesn't he try to protect race minorities, and as well as labor, groups which seem to be disadvantaged by the present set-up. He is a great person for rationalizing his prejudice.

If Joe Ball thinks that he is fooling many American citizens, he is mistaken. They have got his number.

Swing Away From Reaction One of the public opinion polls indicates that the reaction shown in last November's election has now turned—that the swing is against conservatives. One very important factor in this is the high cost of living. When the National Association of Manufacturers and the meat packers broke OPA, the association thought it timely to place full-page advertisements in newspapers. These advertisements declared that the benevolent law of supply and demand can now go into effect and that prices would not rise above the OPA levels. That was said less than a year ago, but prices are on the climb with no indication that there is any ceiling but the sky. Pork has been called the poor man's meat, but pork promises to be a dollar a pound by the summer. Bacon is selling in the stores at 80 cents a pound. Bread has gone up to 17 cents. The prices of these staples are pressing heavily upon the populace. There is already unrest. There is much grumbling. This force is more potent than all the wild propaganda

of trade associations about free enterprise. It will sink the system if not corrected. How is it going to be corrected?

State Federal Set-Up Spencer Miller, New Jersey state highway commissioner, well known in the labor movement, has written an article for the *National Municipal Review* called "The World Demands Proof." Mr. Miller frankly discusses the all-important question of relationships of state governments to Federal government. This has been an underground question in the United States for more than 15 years and has always been present in our opinion and our history. Mr. Miller says:

"That is the supposition that the closer the government is in geographical and physical fact to the people the better will they understand it and the more readily will they be able to control it. The trouble with this supposition is that under present conditions it is often just not so. The national news services, national radio hook-ups and other media of communication, enable the average citizen to feel that he knows more about candidates for president and about great national issues than he does about state, city and ward affairs.

"In the old days, when it was possible for the voter to know personally most of his local functionaries, when he met them or their close associates in his ordinary daily or weekly round, he could know and control the conduct of local government in a manner much more direct than his remote control over Washington. Unfortunately, we have allowed the neighborhood or community basis of this grass-roots democracy largely to disintegrate while the national market for words and ideas has almost superseded the local markets for exchange of strictly local intelligence and ideas.

"Yet, I think it is true there is no substitute for face-to-face dealings in private or in public business. If it is no longer true that people can understand their local governments better than their national government it ought to be. But it will not be true again unless we make a much more conscious effort than we do now to maintain means of communication on local problems. We need everywhere nonpartisan local citizens' organizations."

Tool Owners Union One of the slick devices of business to impose its pressure upon Congress and upon public opinion is seen in the recent organization of the Tool Owners Union. The very phrase "union" is misleading, because it is not a union in the sense that labor unions are unions. We believe this is a conscious choice of words to mislead. If you could call it the "Tool Owners League" or the "Tool Owners Association" the ambiguity would be corrected. Late in February, the Tool Owners Union was denied a petition to operate in New York State. The Department of Labor in New York considered the petition and its denial important enough to issue a 16-page opinion indicting the organization's structure and potential motives. The Board of Standards and Appeals discovered that the organization's charter limited final authority to three founders. The opinion said:

"No more fascistic organization, with all the potentialities for undemocratic action and danger to our way of life, has yet come before the official attention of this board."

It is significant that the Tool Owners Union is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware—the haven of corporations. It appears to be a straight out-and-out union-busting group with plenty of money behind it.

World Disease The United States is suffering from a disease—namely, the falling off of real wages and the sharp rise in prices. This disease is not prevalent merely in the United States, as a recent study from the ILO indicates. Real wages have fallen in Denmark, Australia, Canada, Chile, Bulgaria, Palestine, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Figures compiled for the forthcoming issue of the *International Labor Review*, monthly publication of the ILO, show that hourly money earnings—the rate determining the worker's pay check—have increased 80 percent in the United States, while real wages have risen only 27 percent over the corresponding period.

The figures for Denmark are similar. A 75 percent increase in hourly money wages took place from 1937 through March, 1946, but this rise did not match the rise in living costs, and real wages in consequence increased only 11 percent.

Hourly earnings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland increased 77 percent between October, 1938, and January, 1946, whereas the actual purchasing power of wages increased 36 percent during the same period.

In France, male workers, mainly skilled, earned 3½ times more per hour in Paris in March, 1946, than in 1937, but real wages—or actual purchasing power—decreased to 64 percent of what they were in 1937. Weekly money wages in French industry for men and women in March, 1946, jumped to 5½ times more than in 1937, while actual purchasing power from the weekly pay check was 84 percent of 1937.

Ferment H. M. Monahan, an old-time member of this organization, has always done good work in helping to shape public opinion in Virginia. He recently addressed a letter to *The Richmond Times Dispatch* which was refused. In this letter Mr. Monahan pointed out that Governor Tuck might go down in history as the governor who blazed the way for state ownership of private business. He said:

"After all, control goes with ownership, which is the very basis of our private enterprise system and if we want to play the game fairly let us either own and control or let the present owners control. There is entirely too much of wanting to control the actions of people and their businesses and if our free enterprise system is to continue, then they must be free to conduct their business as they see fit. Then, if the public is not satisfied with their services, let them take over the enterprise and pay the owners for their property, the amount to be paid to be determined by the taxable value upon which they contributed to the common good."



WOMAN'S WORK

IT'S TIME TO SHINE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

YES, it's time to shine. It seems to me that the Easter time is the **happiest** time of the whole year. The old earth is so beautiful as she dons her gay spring outfit of fruit blossoms and spring flowers and new green grass, that it seems everyone should take a tip from old Mother Nature and be rejuvenated. I hope you've been counting the calories and exercising faithfully so that you look like a streamlined dream in your new Easter suit. Well, now it's time to shine! Time to give the new "streamlined you" the finishing touches—a special grooming once-over—hair, skin, hands, clothes—so that you'll look fresh and gay and youthful as you step out that special Sunday morning "in your Easter bonnet, with all the frills upon it."

Accent on Skin

First off, what about your skin? Have you often wished you had your baby's soft yet freshly-scrubbed look? You can go far toward achieving such a complexion if you wash your face often with mild soap and lukewarm water, working up a light lather, giving special attention to the little grooves at the sides of your nose and in the cleft of your chin. Rinse thoroughly and dry completely. Then apply a light coating of cream or lotion. Do this often so that your old dirt-ridden make-up can never be ground into the delicate pores of your skin. If your skin is very dry, use a rich lubricating cleansing cream to help keep your skin smooth and soft. If your skin is oily get yourself a mild astringent lotion and use a little complexion brush when you're scrubbing.

If you have blemishes on your skin, there are dozens of good preparations on the market to cover them up harmlessly and there are make-up foundations that make even acne-marked skin look smooth.

Now what about the rest of your face? Eyebrows for instance? Have a regular session once a week to rid yourself of scraggly misplaced hairs but *never, never* pluck your brows to a hair-thin line



for this gives an unnatural and artificial look to your face and adds years to your age.

Now For the Paint Job

What about make-up? Getting some new to go with your new spring outfit? It does a lot for your morale. Well, even more important than your technique in applying make-up is the selection of it. Select what goes well with your skin and coloring and be sure to get rouge and lipstick in the same shade and of the same brand if possible. Nothing spoils a nice make-up job more



quickly than a "burnt orange" rouge with a "cyclamen" lipstick. It is well to have your nail polish harmonize, too.

Now we come to the application of your make-up. Try to put on your make-up by the actual day light. This is a precaution against looking like an Indian in full war paint after you have applied your make-up in a dark bathroom by the light of a 15-watt bulb and then emerge into the bright light of day.

First apply your foundation and if you use cream rouge, put this on next. If you use dry rouge let your powder follow your foundation, then use your rouge and finish off with lipstick.

About your rouge, if your face is round, avoid placing your rouge in a circle, as this emphasizes the roundness of your face. Instead, start the rouge with the outer curve of the cheek and carry it up toward the temple and down toward the back of the jaw line. If your face is long and narrow, start with a well-blended circle and avoid rubbing rouge on any thin places or hollows in your cheeks.

Now your lipstick is the focal point on your face. If your lips are thin, carefully enlarge the curve of both upper and lower lips. If your lower lip is full, go lightly on your lipstick there. Practice applying your

lipstick artfully. A lipstick brush will prove helpful.

Your Hair, Madame

And next let's speak of an appendage in woman so often neglected and yet often referred to in prose and poetry as a "woman's crowning glory." Yes, your hair. Most women are very conscious of "fixing" their hair—of getting new hair-do's. And yet what is far more important is keeping it healthy and clean. Brush, brush, brush your hair—we can't emphasize it enough. One hundred strokes a night should be the very minimum. This takes about a minute and a half and yet keeps your hair always looking clean and glossy, for it not only rids it of accumulated dirt and loose skin flakes but also stimulates its growth. Wash your locks often with a good mild shampoo. You can make your own by saving small ends of toilet soap and boiling them until the soap has entirely dissolved. Lots of beauty magazines show you how to set your own hair in becoming styles. You can acquire a new hair-do all by yourself without paying two or three dollars to an operator and without spending many wasted minutes under a dryer.

For Lovely Hands

Now for your hands. Remember "Pale hands I love beside the Shalimar?" Some people pay more attention to a woman's hands than to her face—they are supposed to be an indication of character. Well, at any rate, good grooming requires well-cared-for hands and nails. Now I know you may have a lot of housework—dishwashing and scrubbing to do—but all is not lost. Dry your hands thoroughly whenever you remove them from scrub bucket or dishpan. Use a hand lotion *every time if possible*. This will help keep your "pinkies" soft and white. Push your cuticle back with the towel each time you dry your hands, then when you have time give yourself a



(Continued on page 164)

ATTENTION AUXILIARIES

It seems we haven't heard very much from you lately though we know you are carrying on admirably and know that new auxiliaries are being organized because of the number of requests for information on forming auxiliaries that are received in our office.

Every auxiliary member would enjoy reading, we are sure, the letter from Mr. James Merrifield, press secretary of L. U. No. 611, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL this month. The entire letter is a tribute to their ladies auxiliary and the splendid work it is doing. We quote a portion of Mr. Merrifield's letter:

"A point never to be overlooked in considering an auxiliary is the fact that the greatest influence in anyone's life is the early training in the home while under the care of their mothers. The children of auxiliary mothers will grow up to be at least union sympathizers. 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'

"It is an inspiration to talk to these women and get their level-headed, common-sense views on labor problems. Their enthusiasm should put some card-carrying men to shame.

"How much more sensible it is to exert their energies as they are doing toward a useful cause whether it be in line of work or entertainment than to waste their time in some organization which has no worthwhile objective.

"We should recognize the fact that all labor is profiting from the efforts of the auxiliary."

* * *

Following is a letter from one of our auxiliaries received here March 1:

Ladies' Auxiliary, L. U. No. 160,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Editor:

We would like once again to become a regular correspondent to the Ladies' Auxiliary column.

During the war we didn't have regular meetings but those who were not in war plants met in the Red Cross sewing rooms whenever they could to aid in the war effort.

We are trying to enlarge our auxiliary so that we may do greater things in the future.

We held our annual banquet and installation of new officers at the home of Mrs. R. J. Prout at New Brighton. The following officers were installed by our past president, Mrs. E. Kline: President, Mrs. J. Eliason; vice president, Mrs. V. Gilbertson; secretary, Mrs. William Gagne; treasurer, Mrs. G. Phillips. Executive Board: Mrs. R. Prout, Mrs. G. Gerdin and Mrs. G. La Ferrier; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. P. D. Thompson.

Our welfare committee took care of a needy family of five children at Christmas. A box of groceries, and toys for each child was bought.

We entertained our husbands at a supper and Christmas party at the home of Mrs. E. Rudolph on December 15.

A buffet supper was served at 7 p. m., after which gifts were exchanged. We then retired to the basement for dancing.

We held a Valentine party at the home of Mrs. William Gagne. The members came in gayly colored costumes. A midnight lunch

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HAPPY EASTER

If you have a small child, he or she would love to have an Easter egg hunt on Easter Monday. Invite the neighborhood children and tell them to bring an empty Easter basket. Hold your hunt outdoors if possible. It is easier on furniture and carpets to say nothing of nerves. Hide colored eggs all around the yard and little chocolate rabbits, cotton chicks, etc., wrapped up in waxed or tissue paper. The children will have great fun filling and arranging their baskets. (N.B.: Be sure to have a few eggs, rabbits and chicks on hand for one or two of your less-enterprising little guests who never seem to find any eggs or always get to the hidden spot just too late. It is better to have a few novelties and eggs left over than to have a heartbroken little guest on your hands.) To children a party is not really a party without ice cream and cake so to end your Easter egg hunt, serve ice cream and cup cakes iced in pastel shades and topped with jelly beans.

For Easter Morn

Are you thinking of doing any Easter entertaining for your own friends? Why not have an "Easter Morning Breakfast?" Serve buffet style and let your guests help themselves. Set your table with your best pastel table cloth and arrange on it the prettiest spring bouquet you can muster. A table spread with a pale green cloth with a low bowl of yellow daffodils in the center and tall yellow tapers flickering on each side would make a charming Easter table. Or picture a table clothed in pale pink with a mixed bouquet of pale pink blossoms and blue Iris for a centerpiece. Pretty? You bet!

On your buffet table have a pitcher of iced tomato juice, a bowl of strawberries, a platter of melon slices. Have broiled ham with pineapple slices and a platter of paprika eggs in bacon nests. Have a big plate of very thin, very brown potato cakes and a big basket or bowl of hot popovers and a little tray with butter and assorted jams. Let your guests make their own selections and be sure to have oodles of good hot coffee.

Incidentally here's the recipe for the paprika eggs in bacon nests. Set your oven for 350° F. Grease custard cups to the number of eggs you wish to prepare. Inside the cup curl a slice of bacon. Then break an egg into the cup and season with paprika and salt. Bake 15 minutes or until white is set.

For Easter Eve

Perhaps it's an Easter dinner you'd like to give. How is this for a menu?

Stuffed ham
Pickled eggs and beets
Scalloped potatoes
Green salad
Hot rolls, butter
Happy Easter Cake
Coffee

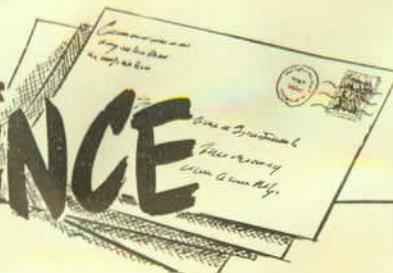
Stuffed ham is the way my grandmother used to fix it. She used to have the butcher remove the bone from a whole ham. Then she filled the cavity with all kinds of fresh raw greens, chopped fine—a stalk of celery, tops and all, three or four onions, a pound or so of kale, a small head of cabbage and a small bunch of parsley—all well seasoned with salt and pepper. After stuffing the ham, just as full as possible, she skewered it securely and then sewed it up in cheese cloth and boiled it until it was done. And I used to think that those thin pink slices of ham with their piquant green centers were just the best-tasting things this side of heaven and I still do.

As for the pickled eggs and beets, just put hard-cooked shelled eggs into a compote or bowl with cold cherry beets to which salt, pepper, a little minced onion and vinegar have been added. Cover them with the juice. Your bright pink eggs and beets look wonderful and taste even better.

Use your own favorite recipe for scalloped potatoes and your green salad. Happy Easter Cake is just your favorite layer cake iced with seven-minute frosting and well sprinkled with freshly-grated cocoanut. Swirl your icing to simulate a little nest in the center on top of your cake. Color a little cocoanut light green with food coloring and sprinkle this green cocoanut on your icing nest. Add a few jellybeans to the nest and you have a very festive Easter cake.

Happy Easter, everyone, and best wishes for a delightful spring and an even more delightful summer.

CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor: Now it shall be known! Letters for publication from press secretaries must be sent in by the first of the month to be published one month later. I mention this because it had me baffled as it had many other press secretaries. One could tell it because holiday greetings were one month late.

Writing for the JOURNAL now is like a phantom, in other words, our letters are always a month late and it seems as if we are going backwards instead of forwards. There are fewer letters written and less pages devoted to "Correspondence" than in the thirties. More revenue is received in Washington than ever before and I suppose less help is used to get our small news to the Brotherhood at large.

These modern times demand that news and comment be brought out as soon as possible so why doesn't the JOURNAL wake up and see that enough help is used to mail our publication promptly with news of the month sent in by the first of that month—or cut our correspondence entirely and print what the International wants to print when they want to print it?

M. A. MORRY NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work, P.S.

**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.**

Editor: The flood gates are opened and a virtual torrent of anti-labor legislation is being proposed in the National Congress and the various state legislatures.

For example: In Arizona a restrictive bill is proposed and to put teeth into it, "Provides that in the case of a violation a labor union shall be fined not less than \$1,000.00 (italics ours) and that any officer or member of such union violating the provisions shall be punished by one year's imprisonment." Massachusetts, Michigan and Virginia have proposed anti-closed shop laws, New York has a bill proposing, among other things, to "Prohibit denial of membership in a union to a qualified applicant except under reasonable conditions."

In Washington there are so many different bills "in the hopper" all aimed at the same target, namely, hobble the unions, that at this writing it is being proposed that House and Senate Committees get together and work out one bill embodying the essentials of all the bills because they fear that if all the bills are passed, that have been submitted, there will be a lot of cross-purpose legislation that would have the U. S. Supreme Court working overtime.

We have Senators Byrd, Ball, and Taft, Representatives Smith, Case of New Jersey, Auchincloss, Heselton, Hale and Herter individually and collectively sponsoring bills outlawing the closed shop, practically nullifying the Clayton, Norris-LaGuardia and Wagner acts. If these bills should pass it would mean that unions would be subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, subject to injunctions on almost any pretext and the employer could again use any means he saw fit to prevent his employees from organizing into unions for collective bargaining.

These men, the proposers of this legislation, all claim to be friends of labor and are for collective bargaining etc. How much collective bargaining could you have under the open shop? How far will you get with a strike if injunctions are permitted? Your leaders will be thrown into jail and your union funds and your

private funds too, will be depleted by law suits to the point that you can no longer function as an organization and labor will again become a commodity with one man bidding against another for a job.

We all know that most strikes are the result of employer chiseling. No working man, in his right mind, wants to go out on strike but there is a limit to the abuse one can take without doing something about it.

We hear much about unions making financial reports not only to their own members, but to the public, but how about employers also making an honest report of their finances in the same way. Then these reports could both be used in collective bargaining. We know the financial reports from industry to the public, at present, do not begin to tell the whole story.

Remember the men behind this legislation claim to have a mandate from you and it is only you that can disabuse them of this idea. Your officers must have your support, both moral and physical, to combat this peril.

This is your individual problem and whether you realize it or not, it will affect you directly, so be a real union man and do your stuff.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 22,
OMAHA, NEBR.**

Editor: Last month Local Union No. 22 was sponsor of a dance party held in honor of its World War II veterans.

Dancing was the main sport of the evening and was thoroughly enjoyed by both young and old alike. During intermission prizes were drawn for, and a short ceremony paying tribute to our 52 World War II veterans was held. The names on our honor roll were read and a deep silence fell over the crowd when the names of Brother Ed Sokey and Brother Robert Nownes were read. These two Brothers made the supreme sacrifice as did so many more—so that we could continue to live under the form of government we have enjoyed during our lifetime.

Yes, labor truly played a major part in overpowering the war lords of Europe only to find itself now confronted with a battle of almost as much importance. I refer of course to the intensive campaign now being put forth to outlaw the closed shop not only by legislative action in the individual states but in the na-

tional Congress as well. Make no mistake, Brothers, it is a battle, a battle that requires that you put every effort you may have into the fight to maintain the standard of living you now enjoy. It does not take much thinking on the part of a union man to imagine what will happen if it becomes unlawful to sign closed-shop contracts. I think that all union men can see that nothing but confusion and strife can result from such an un-American law.

If you read my article which was published by the editor a couple of months ago you will recall that I told you of the fight that we were having here in Nebraska and also warning you to keep alert for signs of the open shop movement in your state. Since then I have learned that at least two more states have passed legislation forbidding closed-shop contracts. This is bad enough in itself, but we must not forget that we have certain elements in Washington who are doing their very best to pass national laws to forbid an employer from operating a closed-shop if he so desires.

So, gentlemen, if you read this article don't just pass it up with a sigh, but get busy and get your organization, your building trades council, your central labor union, your state councils and your individual members to flood your Congressmen with telegrams protesting against passage of any legislation which would prohibit the closed-shop. It's a battle for existence men, so put your shoulder to the wheel and push and prove that you are willing to do your part in maintaining one of the rights that has always been fundamental in this great nation of ours; namely, the right to unhampered collective bargaining.

In closing I wish to thank the party committee, on behalf of the membership, for their splendid efforts in providing such an enjoyable evening for our members.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 41,
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Editor: Just a few lines to advise that Local Union No. 41 is in the midst of arranging for the Fiftieth Anniversary of Local 41, on September 16, 1947, and it is the plan of the committee to arrange for a two-day celebration. The dates of same will be made known just as soon as arrangements can be made, but it will be held as near to the date of September 16 as possible and convenient.

We are desirous of locating any of the following members, if living, and hope they will contact Local Union No. 41, so they can be invited to this celebration, as they are charter members of Local No. 41:

Albert W. Sherman
Former president of Local No. 41
J. T. Kelly
Former secretary-treasurer
Albert Keane
Charles Ferguson
Albert Cunningham
G. M. Scott
Charles Greyton
George E. Judson
George Pass
Roy R. Love
Fred Phlogsted
George C. King
Albert Clark.

Local Union No 41 was chartered September 16, 1897, under the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

READ

Some aspects of anti-labor legislation being fostered by state and Federal Government by L. U. No. 3.

Of capital and labor by L. U. No. 79. Laws must work both ways, says L. U. No. 104.

"Everything's up to date in Kansas City," writes L. U. No. 124.

A new press secretary gives plenty of food for thought—L. U. No. 309.

L. U. No. 611 praises its Ladies' Auxiliary.

L. U. No. 734 gives a report on retired Brothers.

L. U. No. 1031 has a new home.

Notes by the way from L. U. No. 1399.

Our correspondents look behind the fog of half-truths and propaganda.

It is the plan of the committee to have as our guests such prominent figures as President Tracy, International Secretary Bugniazet, International Vice President Joseph Liggett, Brother Broach and other prominent figures of the International Brotherhood.

As the committee progresses in its arrangements we will send out invitations in due time, so that our guests will have ample time to make arrangements to be present on this occasion.

As time goes on we will advise our JOURNAL as to the progress our committee is making on this anniversary event.

GEORGE M. WILLAX, F. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: Our local has suffered a great loss in the death of our long-time secretary and former president and business agent, Anthony P. Dueweke. Tony, as he was known to all our members and to hundreds of the Brotherhood as well as to hundreds more in trade union circles, was taken suddenly ill on the evening of February 11, and passed away Wednesday, February 12, 1947.

Brother Dueweke's great fort lay in his attention to detail and an uncanny ability to remember names. He interested himself in every phase of community life which had bearing on the conditions of the electrical worker; and his untiring efforts towards state legislation brought benefits which are shared today by every trade.

To his widow and relatives go our deepest sympathies in this hour of mutual loss; and may she, and they, and we be forever sustained by the memory that "he was a good and faithful servant."

To the office of secretary comes Brother Edward T. McCarthy, chairman of the board, for whom we predict a highly successful career. The officers and members of our local have unanimously given Brother McCarthy our pledge of encouragement and co-operation; and we are certain that Ed will more than merit the confidence we have placed in him.

It was unfortunate that our 33rd Anniversary Ball came at such an inopportune time, February 13, but it was a well-planned affair and the committee (Claude Audette, chairman) has been complimented on its tremendous success.

According to the many inquiries and conversation among the many visitors in Detroit during the week of February 9 it is certain that the coming Third Annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament will set some kind of a record.

Spacious headquarters have been established in the Hotel Detroit which is but ten minutes by cab or streetcar from the Great Lakes Bowling Centre. The entertainment committee has offered to secure hotel accommodations for all out-of-town bowlers if we are notified in time. This committee will be your reception hosts on

Saturday, April 12, at the Hotel Detroit, and will do everything possible to make your visit complete.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Since the beginning of the machine age in this country, capital has controlled industry. Its growth was so rapid that for a long time it controlled the nation to the extent, that it was a popular legislative belief, that what was good for industry was good for national prosperity.

Corporation leaders and lawyers at the present time are giving testimony before Congress, endeavoring to gain this control back which they lost in the change of legislation in the past 14 years. One of the changes came in the form of the Wagner Act, bitterly denounced by industry for their very good reason. One of the purposes of the Wagner Act was to give to the workers an equal bargaining power with their employers. Although industry concedes the worker has the right to bargain, it would change the act so that industry would have the upper hand, should labor not see eye to eye with it in bargaining. Industry is trying to prove that the Wagner Act has caused rather than diminished strikes.

During the 1937 strike wave, 76 percent of all strikes called were to gain union recognition, "equal bargaining power;" by 1945 the percentage had fallen to 29 percent. Had not the NLRB been denied sufficient funds upon which to carry on its work of petitions for elections and unfair labor practices, it is certain the percentage would have been much smaller.

I wrote against Senator Ball's bill to outlaw the closed shop last month and still insist that to outlaw such a widespread institution would be unfair to the organized worker, would create serious trouble between workers and upset industry's harmonious relations.

Among the misrepresentations that have been made to Congress, is the one that members of unions do not concur with their leaders and that they are afraid of them. No union member need fear any labor leader.

If as claimed, there are some who think labor leaders are to be feared, it is because they do not know anything about their union, do not take the interest to exercise their democratic right, care nothing of their fellow-man's welfare, and fail to assume the duties and responsibilities of loyal union men. Labor leaders are elected democratically to do business for the union just as officers of any business, firm, or corporation. Employers adopt

company policies toward their employees designed to promote success in industry measured in terms of profit. Union leaders adopt union policies toward their employers designed to promote better living standards.

The public is interested in the cost of the product.

Only by curbing excessive profits, lowering the cost of the product, and maintaining wages, even raising them in certain industries and services in certain localities, can there ever be any long-term prosperity. Such an action will have to be immediate.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Now for a few lines from that part of the country where things are usually in a turmoil and little done about it.

Work seems to be slackening some or otherwise why should so many of our members be found around the local's office during working hours? Is it possible for builders and contractors to expect more favorable money-making conditions for themselves as a result of the recently enacted "open shop" declaration by Virginia's General Assembly? This much-discussed "open shop" declaration should be an "eye opener" for the laboring people of this, the birthplace of democracy, Virginia.

I don't know much except what I see in the papers and hear on the radio, but it seems that the people of Virginia must be most backward when, according to local papers of today, a prominent citizen of a neighboring state publicly criticizes the politicians in Virginia. Are we to be dictated to by a minority in what is reputed to be a democracy? Just because I vote in Virginia doesn't mean that I must vote for a politician who states that he is a Democrat or Republican, or belongs to any particular political party. How many voters know the candidate for whom they vote? Is he a humanitarian? It is most painful to admit that we are living in the state where democracy died.

Would that it were possible for someone to supply the injection necessary to get the members of Local 80 to become more interested in their affairs. Don't gripe about what takes place at the meetings unless you are willing to attend the regular meetings and have the backbone to voice your honest convictions. "How to Kill a Union," must have been widely read because many are doing just that.

Now that we have, according to all reports, one of the best working agreements of recent years, we should do all within our power to make it work to our greatest advantage and try to make things more pleasant for our fellow-workmen because we probably will not enjoy so much



Some of the Folks Who Enjoyed L. U. No. 22's Party in Honor of Its Veterans

next year. Our agreement cannot be fully effective with the closed-shop clause eliminated, and unless something is undertaken soon to kill the "open shop" law, unions may be sued into oblivion. Democracy in Virginia—! (æœ—makes this typewriter go wild!

It's almost press time, so, that's about enough from the "Lap-over," (where Virginia laps over into Carolina).

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: Genius has offspring the same as anyone else. And oddly enough, some of these offspring have the habit of starting on a separate existence of their own. They don't look for sponsors or depend on their paternity to advertise themselves. What little fame and fortune they have are due solely to their own efforts. On the other hand, they are so incommunicable and so reticent that it is hard to find the relation between themselves and the brilliant comments they are always making on the subject under discussion. If one set out to write a biography on such characters it would be a difficult task because they are so strangely silent about themselves. They seem to give you the impression that to talk about one's self is to commit some sort of deadly sin. However, when you meet some such character and they begin to talk, you become a ready listener unless the subject you are about to hear a dictation upon, is one that has divided the group to which you both belong; then you would just as soon avoid a discussion or a lengthy harangue on it.

All groups have such characters and the labor movement around here is no exception. One such fellow I have in mind is dubbed by the boys, Dusky. And, by the way, they call him Dusky for no other reason than that in expressing himself he always leaves you with the idea that there was more to what he said than what really appeared on the surface. The other day I met Dusky as I came out of Coply station on my way to the Boston Public Library to take some more notes from a most excellent book on Canadian poets and their contribution to poetry in general. You are right. He was in one of those moods with something on his mind to explode about to the first ready listener he ran into. That listener was me and the explosion was about that so-called Barnes anti-labor bill so generously passed in the last election here in Massachusetts. In case you are not fully informed, this law requires that labor organizations in Massachusetts file an annual report with the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts on the local's dues, fees, fines, assessments, list of officers, their salaries and also all receipts and expenditures. Dusky's explosion had such profusion that I can give only the highlights or the more emphatic portions of it, for a detailed report would require quite a large volume to contain it all. Naturally I got a little shower when he blurted out first that this law was the proverbial stab in the back to our goodly labor leaders here and to those more earnestly interested in, and connected with, labor matters in general. "Our men in charge of labor matters here in Massachusetts," he said, "are doing a good job in advancing the cause of organized labor, and this bill was used by a few disgruntled members to embarrass them and make their job harder." "For," he said again, "the bill could not have been passed by the enemies of organized labor alone; a lot of our fellows must have joined ranks with these traducers." These are hard words by Dusky, but I write them to give you an idea how one of our fellows felt and still feels about this momentous matter. Later on he said that he wondered if the labor proponents of this law knew just how far it was going to react on the labor movement. He told me, but I already knew, that the forces of big business are talking about a bill to outlaw the closed shop here. With a scheme like this successful, it is goodbye

to the security of a lot of our jobs when these jobs are thrown into the market for the lowest bidder. He pointed out that the Barnes anti-labor law was so bad that twice the Massachusetts Legislature threw it out when it was presented direct in the form of proposed legislation. At another time he said that the law was anti-labor and was put across by the forces of anti-labor (of course with the help of a few otherwise members of organized labor) because the law affected labor unions and labor unions only. Labor organizations that are non-profit-making and whose only purpose as an organization is to help the lowly, neglected and forgotten worker to find a place in the sun. Quoting Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R.) of Boston, speaking in the Gardner Auditorium at a hearing of the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry. "Suppose such a requirement were made of the New England Telephone Company, John Hancock Life Insurance Company or The First National Bank. The state soon would have to hire a warehouse to accommodate those returns and, who would want to look at them." And don't forget, I told Dusky that 104 has a C.P.A. go over all its books every three months and renders a report on its findings which is read in full at the next meeting of the local; and that at every meeting of the local the leading items of receipts and expenditures are read, with any member privileged to ask for full information on the smallest detail of any financial matter connected with the local—and he gets it.

Mr. Perry G. E. Miller, professor of English at Harvard University, representing the Harvard Teachers Association, A. F. of L., at the same hearing said that the Barnes bill is highly discriminatory, asking things of labor unions that it does not ask of corporations. "I'll tell you Ham," he said when he had talked himself almost out, "this Barnes law is the thin edge of the wedge by anti-labor forces to break down labor conditions in Massachusetts which courageous labor leaders and their staunch followers have worked so hard to build up. These labor conditions could be better and will

Justice of Peace Philosopher

A front page photograph and story in a recent issue of the Birmingham, Alabama, *Age-Herald* featured Brother Lewis A. Montgomery who has served as a magistrate and justice of the peace since 1926. Brother Montgomery, a railroader for 26 years at the Terminal Station, once mayor of his community, and a retired member of Local 656, Birmingham, Alabama, continues his official duties in his home in Irondale. His attempts to mediate minor civil disputes among the people have given him the reputation of a town philosopher.

"I try to talk folks out of lawsuits," he said. "I usually convince them that neither party wins in a court battle, and that it's a lot better to talk the thing over on the front porch and come to a sensible agreement."

Brother Montgomery's attitude toward the couples he marries is "that's not my hard luck, it's theirs." He has married several thousand couples, old and young, and from distant parts of the country, although his greatest pleasure is in the 25 marriages he has performed for his fellow-townpeople. The justice of peace philosopher has just as much business as he can handle—he has chosen a trade with a rare slack season.

be better and we don't want to lose what we've got. All honor and glory to a gallant labor front in our beloved state." Dusky seemed relieved when he prepared to depart my company and I could see that he felt better for having gotten this off his chest. And as he left with a wave of his hand he said, "And now I go to meet one of the most charming personages I know; one whose face lingers longest in my memory while I am away, and whose arms open widest when I return; the most patient of my listeners, the most generous of my critics—my adorable wife, Marion."

Need I say more. Let's all hope and pray that a courageous labor body will be raised up in this and every state to give our leaders the support they need to combat this arch enemy of men and women whose only fault is that they have to work for a living.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: Tonight we were messing around in our desk looking for material for this piece and we came across a fish hook. Heigh ho. Well, anyway, this is February 20, and fishing season isn't too far off. March, April, May—. We'd better get on with our writing.

Kansas City continues to climb toward industrial leadership of the middle west. Sheffield Steel is beginning a \$45-million expansion program. Standard Oil's new cracking unit is barely one-third done after a year's work. Plans are in the hands of the contractors for a similar type plant at the Phillips refinery. The long-planned doubling in size of the Corn Products Company plant is under way. Plenty of work in sight, big and little. Nevertheless, we're keeping our fingers crossed. Things looked pretty bright in 1930, too, with office buildings sticking steel fingers into the sky and architects' tables cluttered with blueprints. Then, almost overnight, the bottom dropped out and stayed out!

Pensioned members of this local—of which there are 12—as well as members approaching retirement age, are quite encouraged by the increase in the amount of the pension granted at the San Francisco convention. This is a step in the right direction, but the goal of complete old age security must bridge the gap between the time a workman's earning power begins to fail and the time he reaches 65. New York seems to have worked out the best solution to this problem to date. Any member of L. U. No. 3 may retire at 60, on a pension of \$100 per month. A list of some 220 members now receiving these payments was furnished us recently by Brother George E. Andrews, of Brooklyn, a member of L. U. 3 who has worked in Kansas City and St. Louis at various times.

"Write your Senators and Congressmen! Write your representatives in the legislature! Write personal letters in longhand! Write at once!" was the urgent plea of Ruben T. Wood and 124's own Frank Murphy, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the State Federation of Labor, at a meeting of labor leaders and delegates to the Central Labor Union held in the Electrical Workers' hall last week to acquaint the union movement here with the many vicious anti-labor bills now pending in the legislature and congress, and the imminence of their passage. "Your letters—enough of them—are the only power on earth which will put a stop to this anti-union legislative hysteria, sponsored by the daily newspapers and powered by a sinister force which is determined to lower the American standard of living!" roared President Wood, and he wasn't kidding!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor: On December 20, 1946, for the first time of its existence Local Union No. B-130 honored its members of 25 years or more continuous good standing in the Brotherhood

with 25-year membership buttons and certificates.

Brother F. J. Dalferes, president, presided over the overflowing gathering of members, electrical contractors and other well known representatives of labor.

Fifth District Vice President G. X. Barker was accorded the honor of conferring these certificates and buttons and expressed himself as being very proud that a union of his own district will go on record as being the first in the I.B.E.W. to confer such honors upon its worthy members.

As there were 73 members present who received these certificates and buttons, some of whom had as many as 43 years' continuous good standing in the Brotherhood, he cited them as an example to the younger members of the union as men who had striven over a long period of time to build a union with a sound foundation of principles and good workmanship. Vice President Barker made a brief but clear-cut explanation of the policies adhered to between the electrical contractors and the union. He cited that there hasn't been a called strike between this local and the contractors in over 25 years.

Mr. J. O. Kaelin, president of the South Louisiana chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association, addressed the meeting stating that he was a former member of the Electrical Workers union, starting his membership in 1909. Mr. Kaelin made a stirring address expressing his gratification on the part of the N. E. C. A. for the pleasant relationship between the association and the Electrical Workers union.

Mr. Rudy Viener, secretary and manager of the association, also made a brief talk on the cooperation of the present officers of the union and the association.

Mr. E. H. (Lige) Williams, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting bringing fraternal greetings from the Louisiana State Federation of Labor as well as the general labor movement within the state. Brother Williams stated he was happy to know of the goodwill between Local No. B-130 and the Electrical Contractors of the City of New Orleans and the action of the local union in presenting the awards was something to be proud of and he was sure that the action of Local No. B-130 would be followed locally and nationally.

One of the high lights of the meeting was the presentation of the certificate posthumously to one of the charter members who died this year. The deceased member was Brother J. J. Cahill, who was the last of the original charter members whose name appears on the charter as of 1900.

The oldest member in point of membership receiving this award was Brother W. E. Haeuser, who was initiated in 1903.

The following officers and members were issued this award:

F. J. Dalferes, president.
V. J. Marino, treasurer.
S. G. Dobson, Sr., business manager.
J. Fiegenschue, assistant business manager.
Executive Board members: E. H. Schmalz, Sr., Otto V. Kempff, Frank Ziegler, Sr.
Examining Board members: M. C. Becker, C. J. Boudreaux, E. J. Fenasci.
Members: R. J. Alloy, W. M. Arndt, A. Baltazar, Sr., L. A. Barback, E. B. Barris, J. Z. Blanchard, J. Bourda, Sr., E. T. Brown, J. L. Cahill, R. L. Caire, J. O. Chivers, P. De George, G. J. Deslattes, E. J. Deubler, Sr., F. Elgier, A. W. Everett, E. G. Fenasci, F. F. Fenasci, Sr., W. C. Ferguson, A. F. Fisher, H. C. Fisher, J. Gray, Jr., J. P. Guitreaux, L. J. Guidry, L. S. Hanssen, S. C. Hanssen, L. J. Joseph, J. D. Kobolt, J. J. Laguens, I. E. Le Blanc, E. J. Lincoln, Sr., R. M. Lindsey, P. Madson, H. W. Meutrup, H. J. Moldon, E. T. Muller, J. McCraigne, E. H. McLaughlin, G. C. Obitz, E. A. Ormond, J. E. Pecot, N. L. Pedeaux, L. F. Peyronnin, C. H. Rathhoff, B. Raynal, L. F. Rehlman, J. Romback, J. A. Schmalz, C. Schreiber, H. E. Schwartz, H. J. Schwartz, J. F. Stelljes, W. J. Stowell, Sr., I. L. Sullivan, C. Taranto, J. A. Taranto, T. E. Todd, W. J. Tonglet, R. G. Wagner, M. Welker, W. L. Zirkenback.

A party was given for the entire membership after the presentation.

It is the opinion of the writer that this precedent set by Local Union No. B-130 should be followed by all local unions throughout the Brotherhood as a means of showing their appreciation to their members of long and faithful service. (What say you, scribes? Let's have some comments!)

H. L. LLOYD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor: It does no harm to blow your own horn once in a while—so here goes a blow for Local 150, situated in the center of the loop in Waukegan, Illinois, at one time known as "Little Fort"—Jack Benny's home town. Don't hold that against us.

We are a progressive little local about 70 strong with a good percentage of apprentices—mostly sons of our older members, too.

Last year we sponsored a 14-week course at our local high school on electronics. We are doing the same this year. Our own president, Brother Harold Goerg, is instructing. Before that we held classes in the Building Trades Hall.

This is a new building with a social center on the first floor. As this was built during the war when metal was scarce, as yet we have no brass rail. We also sponsor a business manager, O. R. Ames, who at the present time is resting in California. We are a mixed group with just enough Irishmen to balance the load, and with the exception of myself, I think we have a bunch of boys who can handle most jobs that come along.

Well, editor, as this is just a starter, I am going slow—just putting my toe in first as it were.

Thanks for "Petition of Little Children" in the February issue.

AL PANOWSKI, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Here in Cincinnati at this writing one day we have snow and cold weather and then the next day the temperature is around 50

or better degrees. If my memory serves me correctly, it has been a long time since we have had such a funny winter.

Now for more interesting subjects than the weather. Each and every one of us at one time or another have taken those chances at 10 cents a chance or 12 for \$1.00 on a brand new automobile being given away by one organization or another. Well, right here in our Local B-212 one of our members—Stanley (Mose) Doerger—won a Chrysler automobile that was raffled off by a church organization. Last time I talked with Stan he hadn't had delivery on his new car as yet but I hope when this JOURNAL leaves the presses it will be in the Doerger garage in Fairmont.

Note that up in Detroit, Michigan, the IBEW local of the Motor City is sponsoring a bowling tournament for IBEW locals only, to be held in April. We of L. U. No. 212 here in Cincinnati are sending a team up to Detroit to represent our fine local in the events. As Daniel Johnson, Sr., is the chairman of the bowling team, I know the local bowling team will be in very good hands. The best of luck to the entire team and may such affairs be held more often as they do help to cement friendships between members of different locals. And as members of every local travel here and there during the years, travel friendships made in such a fashion do help in a business way. And while I am speaking and writing of Detroit—hello to "Doc" Schenk up in Dearborn. If you are still there when this affair takes place, Doc, go over and see all the boys from 212 that you know.

And now to our school and apprentice training system: I do want to make a comment on the tools that I have seen the different boys receive because of the fact that they are ex-service men. The tools and tool boxes are good ones and each and every one has a good use and purpose. Personally, I'd like to see every one of our ex-service men treated well in every way possible because all of us know the boys really are swell young men, and we all want to help each and every boy to map out his future.

A special word of thanks to our educational committee, Arthur Wesselman, W. Elmer Bollman, and F. F. Burkhart for their special and



Certificates of Distinction. International Vice President Barker (center) presenting certificate to S. G. Dobson, Sr., business manager of L. U. No. 130, as other honored members look on.

IBEW MEMBER WRITES SONG

Listen to "The Veteran March", a song by Brother Henry J. Taklo, I.O. member, formerly of B-1172. It will be played on the organ by Eddy Hanson, April 15th, at 11:30 P.M., station WCFL, the labor broadcasting studio in Chicago. Brother Taklo composed this piece in 1926 when he was in the Veterans' Hospital at Hines, Illinois. Members who would like to voice their reaction to "The Veteran March" may address a card to Eddy Hanson, Station WCFL, Chicago, Illinois.

tedious detailed work on all the boys' papers. Thanks from the local, fellows.

Our sick list has a few boys on it and we hope that by this press time all will be fully recovered and back at work again. We are sorry to hear Johnny Wohlwender is to be laid up for awhile with his bad knee. Sure missed you at the dance, Johnny boy! Hope you can get around soon.

On our new big "Terrace Plaza Hotel" project here in Cincinnati last week they finished their steel work and had what they called a topping dedication by lifting a new "Crosley" auto up by derrick to the 19th floor—and, by the way, "they say" there was a *quart* in the car. Too bad the job was not far enough along for our members to be up there to help on the quart. By the way, the electrical contracting on this job is being done by the Bertke Electric Company of Cincinnati, under the very capable handling of Raymond Bertke, one of our members who has been a 212 member for some time.

Well, I guess that is all for this issue, and so it is once again au revoir.

B-212's News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS. Editor: Outside construction work has had a break in this area.

There has been hardly any snow and the temperature has maintained a record high so far this winter. There has been and will be quite a lot of good sized construction work in this vicinity.

The business agent, Happy Ferris, reports that our trainee program is up to the best in the state due partly to its administration by capable union and contractor leaders, and also to the high caliber of its instructors. To those of this local who are apt to miss a meeting once in a while, I wish to state that the local paper carries the story on the following Friday after meeting night. It's not an exact transcription, however, for the editor of this "daily" decides that what I send him *can't* be the true story so he rearranges it the way he thinks it *should* have happened. The local is working on some changes to the bylaws, the most important of which is the assessment question. We seem to have quite a struggle to have a real workable bylaw with teeth in it, whereby we can collect the assessments from everyone. It is this writer's opinion that it (the assessment), should be based on a flat rate per week, regardless of the hours worked, which in the long run would lower it for 90 percent of the local and raise it for the other 10 percent, and would also increase the overall revenue of the local. Whether it is permissible, legally, to do so remains to be seen. The above proposal, however, must be understood as my opinion, only. I wish as well as the other Brothers, who consistently attend the meetings, that there would be a larger attendance at meetings, for this is an important subject that concerns us all. Something has *got* to be done or Local 223 is going to go in the red. I wish to report from the financial secretary, Brother Spencer, that due to the Barnes Bill, now in force, his

books must be kept in shape. Therefore each member must see to it, himself, that his assessments are paid prior to payments on his dues, for as he understands it, they will keep pretty close tabs on the union's books from now on, and any discrepancy will reflect back on the local.

I guess everyone in the area is working as much as they wish to. If not, see the business agent. There have been quite a few new members initiated lately into the local. I hope they all stay. The local should be proud of the high caliber of its journeymen. Most of the jobs that you observe them working on show a very high degree of skill and workmanship. It really does require a good deal of patience to neatly install some of the products on the market today, especially the B.X. they are throwing at us. It is wound so tight that it is well nigh impossible to skin it. Either that or the armor is so loose that it keeps stretching so that by the time you reach the end of it you have about 10 feet of armor with no wire in it. I hope to have some news on our joint contractor-union banquet soon. The committee reports next meeting night. I think our president, Fred Beer, should be commended again for the fine job he is doing, not only in the chair but for the extracurricular activities that tend to increase the "revenue at the box office." If you don't know what I mean and have a guilty conscience you will soon find out. In case some of you find the spelling of some of the quarter-dollar words in this article, not quite in accordance with Mr. Webster, I am afraid that you will have to take it up with my wife, for she helps me on the spelling angle. Well, haven't much more to say for now except to inform George Bolling that I haven't had to put my skid chains on so far this winter.

TYLER W. BLANCHARD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor: The following is an editorial from our local weekly newspaper, the *Washtenaw Post Tribune*. While I realize the possibility that the Congress of the United States and various State legislators may have acted on unfavorable labor laws, there are certain pertinent facts brought forth in the following editorial that will always be noteworthy when labor legislation is being considered.

THE "CLOSED SHOP"

"Some of the arguments in and about the matter of the 'closed shop' or the 'union shop' are deserving of attention. Two of the labor-taming bills now in the Senate are specifically anti-closed shop affairs. And much to-do is being made about the evils involved in situations where noble, free Americans must join unions they don't believe in, to get the right to work and earn their daily bread. This, we are told, violates their fundamental rights, and makes them virtual slaves!

"One of the observations we would like to make is that the apparent commiseration and sympathy for workers expressed in the studied campaign to do away with the closed shop so that labor might be free, is considerably at variance with the balance of the program of those employers who don't like the closed shop. The balance of the program to which we refer covers such matters as industry's failure to provide a minimum wage for labor above the disgraceful 40 cents per hour (that is \$16 for a 40-hour week); the continued opposition of many to real collective bargaining; the indifference in the matter of ordinances covering health and safety of workers; the last century attitude still held in the matter of child labor; the struggles to prevent adequate unemployment insurance and social security, and so on.

"When one faces the facts, in connection with the fight against the closed shop, he begins to see that the real aim is so to divide labor that the strength of industry will be pitted, not against strong unified groups having a single purpose, but against individuals, who, of course, are no match for their adversaries. In a nut-

shell, then, the new Congress stressing the anti-closed shop movement, would try to enact legislation restricting unions, so that men and women who work for wages must deal separately and individually with the concentrations of wealth and economic power which make up our big industry.

"It must be remembered that only a few great corporations are responsible for this movement. Companies which treat their labor with fairness and consideration have no desire to do away with the closed shop. No employer in the needle trades, for example, would think of trying to restrict labor and labor unions, because, through the pleasant experiences arising out of fair dealing with their workmen and women, the employers in these industries have discovered that union workers are not only better workers, but that many problems outside of manufacturing itself can be solved with union cooperation.

"And in the needle trades, which a generation ago were as much anti-labor as the automobile industry is today, recent problems settled by labor-management cooperation ran the gamut from finance through product-design to marketing, all of which were formerly thought of as far removed from the things which properly warrant labor's consideration.

"We have closed shops in the building trades in Washtenaw County. But the building contractors of Washtenaw County—we refer, of course, to the great majority, who are responsible—are not backing any movement to do away with the closed shop, because the building trades unions and the closed shop have brought our contractors better workmen, greater ease of negotiation in case of disputes arising from any cause, and labor peace.

"You can pretty well take it for granted that those in industry who espouse the movement against the closed shop have an ulterior motive—taking advantage, of course, of the fact that the public has a very short memory, and that people in arriving at an opinion, seldom take the trouble to dig through the surface of prejudice and propaganda to reach the truth which lies beneath.

"The golden age will be well under way when all industry, instead of segments of industry, looks upon labor and labor unions, not as a cross to be borne, but as a vital force, which when directed cooperatively will lead to greater profits for industry, adequate wages for labor, perfection of product for the consumer, and happiness for everyone."

RALPH D. BOOROM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor: This is a note to let you know 275 is still kicking even if it's in deep snow.

We have had lots of snow here and one day the town was practically snow bound but we dug out and have been digging every day since. The snow was even with the tops of fences across my back yard and the weather report only said 19 inches. I must have gotten a couple of inches of some one else's share. Well, so much for the weather.

Our business agent, Robert Sweet, has been busy. The locals all over the state are trying to make a standard scale and agreement and all the business agents have met a couple of times and are working toward one general agreement, and we are hoping for success.

Work is still good around here and will be better. We have a large steam generator plant going in which we'll start in the summer.

Well, this is enough for my first time, and if the editor doesn't throw this away I will try again.

JOHN H. WISEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: The old saying, "Children should be seen and not heard," also, in some cases,

holds true for adults, I find. Therefore, I am trying to write this letter.

At our last regular meeting while under reports of officers, I was foolish enough to call to the attention of our president, Brother George Viner, the fact that our two press secretaries had fallen down in their positions by failure to have a letter in the JOURNAL for quite some time and that he was obligated to make new appointments, which he promised to make.

And which promise he kept and made into an unexpected surprise, for his last words before closing the meeting were, "I appoint Brother Rennie Lambert, of the wiremen, and Brother Frank L. Osman, of the linemen, as press secretaries"—so now all I have to do is "worry up" something to write each month and try to beat the editorial "deadline" for material.

First, a word for myself. I have never acted as a press secretary before and cannot guarantee satisfactory results, so if the Brothers will bear with me I will try to do the best I know how.

My only contributions to the JOURNAL in the past 20 some odd years have been a few poems published under my card, No. 236696, originally out of 648.

Now for a few facts about our town and ourselves. East St. Louis, Illinois, lies almost directly east of St. Louis, Missouri, and has 75,000 population. We have enough industries that, if necessary, we could support our population independent of St. Louis industry, but we do have an exchange of labor that is pretty nearly balanced.

As for the city itself (Note to editor: This is no misprint), it is one of the dirtiest towns east of the Mississippi River and the reason I do not compare it to any town of the West is, I do not believe that the whole of the West could have the accumulation of dirt, ashes, brush, rags, weeds, leaves, tin cans, old auto bodies, cinders,

and even dead dogs, chickens, cats and pigs, that litter our alleys, some streets, vacant lots and even fringe the edge of some of our public parks.

We have no regular city garbage collection although there is an allocation of approximately \$75,000 per year from city taxes for this purpose.

This is not the opinion of one man, but of our local newspaper, many of our citizens, and invariably of any and all who visit our city.

The reason—our local politicians, who have been in office since I first came here eight years ago, have built a city hall organization that has been and is everything but good government, allowing vice, greed, corruption and open gambling to flourish without restraint with a few exceptions and an occasional shut-down for short periods—usually just before election.

They have become so powerful and bold that they practically do not fear the law or any competition at the polls.

Our mayor, several commissioners and a few of the larger gamblers were indicted by the county grand jury at their last sitting for malfeasance of office and operating gambling houses but by some queer twisting of the law, the indictments were quashed and the names of all the office holders (with one exception, who is retired) went on the primary ballots clear of blemish.

With apologies, extractions and additions to a great address, by a great man, and a firm believer in right, even by might, "We are now in the throes of a city election, testing whether this form of government, or any government, so conceited and so deceitful, can for how long endure."

We have just completed our primary election and the returns show that the combined strength

of the opposition was more than the present, incumbent party poll.

The opposition ticket is composed of nearly all veterans of the just past war.

Brooks Summers, a retired Army colonel, veteran of three wars, heads the Independent ticket for mayor.

This party has given a promise of a cleaner city, more recreational facilities and a general clean-up of everything, if it is elected.

These are pre-election promises and only the future holds the answer as to their fulfillment, if the party is elected but even this promise should hold hope, for we know that the present administration will do nothing for us, as we have had eight years of their proof.

Therefore, it is up to the voters as to whether we shall remain in the "dumps" as we are at this writing, or that we do at least wish for a cleaner city and a better form of government by the token of our ballots, on April 1, 1947.

As to the organized labor situation here, we are one of the strongest and best paid of any city in the U. S. A., having a total membership of about 20,000 in the affiliated trades.

We of labor have been battling for higher wages with which to establish a higher standard of living, for a long time and I believe that had it not been for this continuous struggle, that America today would not have the highest standard of living of any nation on earth.

Therefore, I believe that if we, labor, do believe in the form of government and the standards of living for which we have fought and to which we are entitled and which is our duty as citizens and fathers of children to give to our fellowmen and our descendants and which we can do by the power of our ballots, will only get out and vote for a just cause or as our consciences dictate or at least vote—I am sure we can have a new administration in City Hall.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the fraternal act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1946.

ASSETS		
Bonds		\$5,246,431.04
United States Government	\$4,820,000.00	
Canadian Government, Cities and Provinces	40,862.07	
Public Utilities	301,968.97	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	83,600.00	
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.		614,497.52
Stocks		
Public Utilities	\$235,265.51	
Banks and Insurance Companies	278,135.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	101,097.01	
Carried at market values.		6,571,292.91
First Mortgage Loans		
Federal Housing Insured Loans	\$2,591,266.60	
Conventional Amortized Loans	3,782,954.31	
Other Mortgage Loans	197,072.00	
Real Estate Owned		485,649.57
Home Office Building	\$485,649.57	
Cash in Banks and Office	1,850,724.17	
Interest and Rents Accrued	43,605.80	
Other Assets	204,460.40	
Total Admitted Assets		\$15,016,661.41

LIABILITIES		
Death Claims due and unpaid		\$93,853.79
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	57,850.00	
Advance Assessments	9,640.80	
Other Liabilities	11,779.55	
Total Liabilities		\$173,124.14

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1946

Income		
Memberships, Admissions and Reinstatement Fees	\$2,221,880.50	
Interest, Mortgage Loans	277,418.16	
Interest, Bonds	122,943.96	
Dividends on Stocks	26,795.09	
Rents	68,407.96	
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Investments	193,747.54	
Total Income Applied		\$2,911,193.21*

Disbursements		
Death Claims		\$1,102,791.67
Salaries of Trustees		9.00
Salaries of Employees		181,941.31
Insurance Department Fees		1,370.52
Rent		8,383.30
Printing, Stationery and Supplies		781.10
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph		2,562.19
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums		2,496.97
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meetings		191.42
Legal Expenses and Fees		3,016.28
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate		62,860.07
Auditing		1,300.00
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.		9,421.08
Investment Expenses		31,244.70
Depreciation		12,446.69
Losses and Decreases on Investments		28,965.28
Miscellaneous		715.20
Travelling Expenses		400.00
Total Disbursements		\$1,401,896.78*

Excess of Income over Disbursements \$1,509,296.43
*Does not include Suspense Items of \$17,830.38 debit.

Exhibit of Certificates		
	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1945	176,465	\$126,884,750.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	28,715	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	1,135	705,625.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		14,654,200.00
Totals	206,315	\$142,244,575.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	29,394	11,133,725.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1946	176,921	\$131,110,850.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by deaths re- ported during the year	1,290	\$1,091,650.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapses re- ported during the year	28,104	10,042,075.00

Exhibit of Death Claims		
Claims unpaid December 31, 1945	143	\$105,995.46
Claims reported during the year	1,290	1,091,650.00
Totals	1,433	\$1,197,645.46
Claims paid during the year	1,224	1,103,791.67
Balance	209	\$93,853.79
Claims rejected during the year	86	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1946	123	\$93,853.79

NOTICE

Lonnie Day of Local B-309, East St. Louis wishes to thank the members of the I.B.E.W. for the money orders received for tool pouches.

Brother Day is totally blind and this project helps him to make a living.

Owing to the high cost of leather and other expenses the price of these pouches had to be raised to \$2.50.

Please send check, money order or we will send pouch C.O.D. by Parcel Post. Address all orders and make checks or money orders payable to:

LONNIE DAY COMMITTEE,

% ROY CAMERER, Bus. Rep.,

L. U. No. B-309, I.B.E.W.

701 Illinois Avenue,

East St. Louis, Illinois.

I am not a candidate, am not a veteran (too young for the first, too old for the second World Wars), and am not affiliated or pledged to any person or party—except for the fact that I do believe in human and equal rights for all, am for the good of the many and not the privileged benefit of the few at the expense of the many. And in this belief I hold for all walks of life, the expression of which will have to form a future letter, if this one gets by the editor.

The wage committee, representing the members of Locals B-309, B-649, B-1439, and B-1455, employed by the Union Electric Power Company of Illinois and Missouri, who have been negotiating for a new wage scale the past two and one-half months, came back with the proposal made by the company and which was rejected by a majority vote of the four locals.

We have another proposition to vote on and the result I will have to give at another writing.

We seem to have plenty of work in this locality and our business manager, Brother Roy Camerer, says he can use both wiremen and linemen, so, Brothers, if you're in our vicinity and need employment, look us up at 701 Illinois Avenue.

This local has been unfortunate enough to have lost several of our old members in the past few years and just within the past week lost one, the loss of whom was and is felt by all those who knew him—Brother Leonard Ritter, a truly loyal member for 25 years.

Brothers, in closing I would like to ask a question, "How many of us read our JOURNAL from front to back inclusive?"

It pays big dividends sometimes and just for a thought, for all, on the back cover of last issue—"The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few and to render the masses poor and dependent."—Daniel Webster.

Think it over—till next time, you vote!

FRANK L. OSMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390,
PORT ARTHUR,
TEXAS

Editor: Joe A. Verret, 390's business agent and vice president of the 8th district

of the Texas State Federation of Labor, has been very active in the promotional ground work endeavoring to get our nearby Lamar Junior College converted into a full 4-year college. It is planned to have the college specialize in technological courses, which would be especially advantageous in training our home-town boys for employment in our industrial area, which is the world's largest oil refining center, according to our chamber of commerce.

We are spending considerable time making a close check on proposed labor legislation both on the national and state levels, and note there

are lots of good bills and lots that can be properly classified as selfish personal interest bills.

The home which L. U. 390 recently purchased is looking better all the time. The painters have finished and it looks very good. We are gradually getting furniture suitable for it, replacing our old broken down chairs and desks with new chrome and leatherette chairs and fine steel office desks and good leather office chairs. Like the little boy whose eyes were bigger than his stomach, our executive board's eyes were bigger than the doors in our building. They bought a fine large table for the executive board meeting room and when it was delivered it could not be put in through the doors; they had to get some carpenters to tear out a window on the second floor, then they scouted around and rounded up a mobile P and H crane to lift the table up and slip it in the hole where the window had been! Some fun!

We are glad to report that all is quiet on the labor front locally. Painters and carpenters had picket lines on our two big local industrial construction jobs, and all crafts were out of work one month and the pipe fitters were out of work almost two months. The Bureau of Labor Statistics sent investigators in who conducted cost-of-living surveys in our area and their findings showed that the cost of living had advanced locally, enough to justify the wage demands the painters and carpenters were making; also all other crafts were given cost of living adjustments, so they all went back to work a couple of days ago.

Lester Gillman and C. E. Luper, a couple of our wire twisters, are bragging about their newly arrived baby girls. What, no more wire twisters? Ora Lee (Kitty) Barrow, one of 390's instrument girls, was given a farewell dinner, etc., a few nights ago by members of the instrument department of Neches Butane Products Company where she has been working four years. Kitty is getting married and going to live with her husband in Minden, Louisiana. L. U. 390 is glad for her good fortune in marrying a good guy, and wishes her all the happiness in the world.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 407,
GREENSBORO,
N. C.

Editor: We would like to take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to the

Duke Power Company for its cooperation and consideration of wage increases to their employees due to high cost of living.

This local and its coordinated utility local have negotiated with the Duke Power Company in a satisfactory agreement to all.

We hope that in the future the employer and employees will maintain this confidence in one another. The employees know that the atomic age means new power and the skill and knowledge necessary for proper performance of their duties, lifting them far above the level of common laborers. We must meet the new age with a new attitude toward the work we do, the employer we serve in the community in which he lives and operates. The employee can bring about profitable economy by interesting himself in the welfare of his fellow workers and his employer's sympathetic relationship.

Whenever undemocratic and anti-social practices are eliminated employer and employees will have recognized their responsibility to the society they serve.

E. M. PRITCHETT, President,
GEORGE T. RICHEY, Treasurer,
W. D. ANDERSON, F. S.

L. U. NO. 409,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor: A typical Western Canadian blizzard, with blinding,

powdery snow, travelling on a 40-mile-an-hour wind failed to keep four-oh-niners from the February meeting. It had been a tough week for railroaders; traffic had slowed down, schedules had gone awry and in one instance two snow-plows and one locomotive were buried in a

snowdrift 18 feet deep and one-half mile long. On meeting night the wind was still in high gear with the temperature down to 10 below zero.

A guest of the local, Brother Roberts, who is business agent for the "downtown" Locals 435 and 1067, was introduced to the meeting. He gave a brief outline of his work and expressed gratification on the setting up of the joint advisory board of IBEW locals in Winnipeg.

Out of the mass of correspondence which takes nearly one-half of the meeting night came the news that negotiations for wage agreement No. 7 were about to start. We are after, and hope to get, among other things 14 days' holiday with pay and payment for all statutory holidays. Documentation collected by our officers in support of these demands is complete and convincing.

Also, out of the correspondence came these bits of information: The rate of interest on voluntary contributions to the pension fund has been set at 3½ per cent for the next three years. A movement is afoot to have the CNR non-contributory basic pension increased from \$25 to \$40 a month. Canadian unions are asking that the vice presidential district of which they are a part be split in two—the volume of business and expansion of territory being of such proportions as to warrant this division.

A powder keg had been standing in a corner earlier in the evening. It was brought out in the open and members took turns sitting on it, some oftener than others, some taking the match very close to the fuse. This was the discussion on the war memorandum, due to terminate March 31, 1947, and the proposed handling of the segregated seniority lists. A healthy expression of opinion came from all sides, out of which came a motion, adopted by the majority, that the local express its faith in our general chairman's ability to handle the situation.

The sick report found two Brothers away from work on account of illness—Brothers Harry Pullin and Fred Brier both doing a stretch of recuperation.

A new Brother was obligated by card: Herb Brown, the first of the Fort Rouge apprentices to have enlisted for the war, way back in the dark days.

Following is a list of our local committees as elected at a recent meeting:

Fort Rouge—Grievance: Brothers C. Cobb, W. Marsh, P. Strange; Co-op: Brothers E. Snyder, M. P., C. Folsom, C. D.

Transcona—Grievance: Brothers J. Trotter, A. Horewood, S. Turriff; Co-op: Brothers A. Candline, M. P., R. St. Marie, C. D.

Trades and Labor—Brothers D. Nelson, J. Prescott, J. Reid.

Sick Visiting—Brothers H. Pullin, R. St. Marie (Transcona).

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429,
NASHVILLE,
TENN.

Editor: On February 21, 1947, Governor McCord of Tennessee signed the following:

"An act to prohibit and make unlawful the exclusion from employment of any person by reason of membership in, affiliation with, resignation from, or refusal to join or affiliate with any labor union or employee organization; and to provide penalties for the violation of this act."

This act was passed by a very substantial majority in a legislature which Governor McCord described as "The finest body of legislators the state ever had."

As an added attraction in our legislature we have:

"An act providing for and regulating the doing of business in the State of Tennessee by unincorporated associations or organizations and providing for the service of legal process thereon."

Under this gem of legislation an agent must be appointed upon whom all process may be served, his name and address is to be certified to the circuit court clerk in any county where an organization or association wishes to perform the acts for which it was organized; if no such

agent is appointed process may be served on the secretary of the State of Tennessee and he is to forward process to the last known address of the organization or association. And judgment resulting from service of process may be collected out of any real or personal property.

We will have to look to our president, Dan Tracy (who once said, "If I had held the position of Assistant Secretary of Labor before I was president of a great union, I would have been a more competent president") for leadership now more than ever. We must follow that leadership and become closer to each other or we will be back to where we were in 1891.

C. T. MAUNSELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: The C. I. O., United Steel Workers of America, Local Union No. 3838, is making a strong appeal to our two Reynolds Aluminum Plants in this jurisdiction. About three weeks ago there was a small riot between A. F. of L. members and the C. I. O. which occurred at the American Legion Home here in Sheffield. Had the disturbance been elsewhere Associated Press and coast-to-coast radio commentators would not have rated it as important news.

All of us know that N. A. M. has made strong efforts to solicit the American Legion as a supplement to their private army. The G. O. P. will probably restore or release the Burns and Pinkerton detective agencies soon, as New Deal legislation barred them from legitimate anti-labor espionage and becoming professional goons.

The large radio broadcasting companies have knocked off most of the commentators friendly to labor. Hope they don't get Walter Winchell. He and Drew Pearson broke the news on American Action, Incorporated. Old Gabe Heater, the friend of the poor underpaid, because they won't join the O. E. I. U., is working for Mutual Benefit of Omaha Life Insurance Company. He seems to be laying the foundation for an all-out drive against the Murray-Dingell-Wagner socialized medicine bill.

I would like to mention that Representative Rankin of Mississippi has introduced a bill which would outlaw what he calls communist literature. We can remember when all union men were classified as Communists and our own JOURNAL might be classified as such. Results—no JOURNAL. Sure they can do it! They are about to crucify David Lillenthal who is well known and loved by labor in all the T. V. A. area.

They say an old dog doesn't learn new tricks. Winston Churchill came over here from his Bank of England, saw the big game our Republican N. A. M. was playing on starving us on meat, went home and now they have no coal, no electricity, no rain barrel, no cellar door. There doesn't seem to be much difference in their Whig and our Republican parties. Did you hear the story about the two skunks? The second one retorted, "You too." Some Americanism committee is making plans to put the heat on people who read such literature as *PM*, *New Republic*, *The Nation*, *In Fact* and other publications that give our side of the news. Just in case the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. merge, it might be a good deal to invest heavily in a bigger and better P. A. C., then we would have an opportunity to run a good man for skipper of our Ship of State. Their best men would be topped by Senator Morse of Oregon. We have several and it would be difficult to attempt to sequence which would do justice to our side. Just for luck we might list them as Henry Wallace, Murray of Montana, Pepper of Florida, the best Governor Georgia ever had, Ellis Arnall, and a dark horse that you will hear more about as time marches on, "Big Jim" Folsom, Governor of Alabama. We have hundreds of good men. Even our lowest grade mediocre ones would be better than poor old Truman.

Now back to something concrete that requires no crystal ball. The Chamber of Commerce which is our potential enemy is no problem for us. Our business manager, George E. Jackson, of this local union is president of the Chamber of Com-

merce of Muscle Shoals City. Other locals take notice. Do you remember the Biblical quotation, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise."

We don't have much work in this area but we are optimistic for the future. Some of us have hopes until rigor mortis sets in or a Republican President is elected.

J. GUY DANIELS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: The working people of Albuquerque are fortunate in having such an energetic and well-managed organization as the Central Labor Union Auxiliary to encourage and help them in their efforts toward a better life. On their application for membership the auxiliary states that it was formed to "create more interest among union families. The wife, mother, sister or daughter of a member of any union craft is eligible for membership. The objects of the auxiliary shall be to create a closer and more fraternal feeling between the families and members of the union, to promote sociability, to render assistance necessary in time of sickness and trouble, and for such beneficial purposes as the majority of the members may wish, and to assist in promoting a wider use of the union label."

The officers are Mrs. Doris Caudill, president; Mrs. Zella Troyer, vice president; Mrs. Flo Bloomfield, secretary; Mrs. Evelyn Jones, treasurer. Mrs. Caudill is also a vice president of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.

The auxiliary was organized 10 years ago and is affiliated with the A. F. of W. A. of L. They meet twice a month in the hall of the IBEW building. One meeting a month is a social affair and the other a business meeting. They have 79 members and at present are growing rapidly. Initiation fees are \$2.00 and dues are 25 cents a month. Their main source of revenue is their annual Labor Day dance conducted in nice entertainment places with the best of orchestras. One year the Hilton Hotel donated their ball room for the occasion. One other big event of the year is an annual chicken dinner at which time the auxiliary is host to the women of labor who are non-members.

The activities of the auxiliary are many. When price controls were removed they instituted a buyers' strike against spiralling prices and influenced women outside of their group to join them in refusing to buy at inflated prices. They encouraged picket lines in a recent strike and served them regularly with coffee and sandwiches. The auxiliary, realizing the importance of the union label is doing more to promote its use than any other group in Albuquerque. They sent Mrs. Doris Caudill to the Union Label Convention which was combined with the A. F. of W. A. of L. Convention in St. Louis last fall. Mrs. Caudill gained much information at the convention and brought back a very interesting report.

The auxiliary makes regular monthly donations to Boys' Ranch which is a charitable institution meant to furnish a real home to underprivileged boys who would not have such a home otherwise.

The auxiliary is an active member of the Bernalillo County Council, sending two delegates. The council is made up of delegates from 35 business, professional, labor, religious and welfare organizations. The auxiliary recently sent letters to Santa Fe urging the representatives and senators to vote against pending anti-labor legislation. They have a visiting committee and send flowers to sick members.

When the State Federation of Labor holds its convention in Albuquerque the women of the auxiliary help in various ways. At the last convention they registered in the delegates, helped make reservations, entertained the wives at a luncheon at the Hilton, sponsored a dance and floor show and arranged a display of two long tables of union labeled merchandise obtainable in Albuquerque.

NOTICE

Will business agents and recording secretaries of Local Unions connected with the electro plating equipment and metal finishing equipment manufacturing companies please contact Frank J. Weber, recording secretary of L. U. No. B-1083, P. O. Box 177, Keyport, New Jersey—Purpose, exchange of contracts.

FRANK J. WEBER, R. S.,
L. U. No. B-1083.
Matawan, New Jersey.

One point that should not be overlooked in considering any auxiliary is the fact that the greatest influence in anyone's life is their early training in the home while under the care of their mothers. The children of auxiliary mothers will grow up to be at least union sympathizers. "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

It is an inspiration to talk to these women and get their level-headed, common-sense views on labor problems. Their enthusiasm should put some card-carrying men to shame.

How much more sensible it is to exert their energies as they are doing toward a useful cause whether it be in line of work or entertainment than to waste their time in some organization which has no worthwhile objective.

We should recognize the fact that all labor is profiting from the efforts of the auxiliary. The unions should help them liberally when they can and all those eligible to join the auxiliary should at least be members, otherwise to some extent they are "free riders."

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor: On February 5 the A. F. of L. Executive Council, holding its winter meeting in Miami, Florida, voted to utilize fully all the "resources and facilities" of the A. F. of L. to fight off anti-labor legislation. The council concluded its meeting with a severe attack on Congressional and State legislative proposals to restrict unions. A three-man committee with full authority was selected to conduct the campaign. This is certainly good news to the rank-and-file membership only we cannot help but wonder why such action was necessary at all.

Prior to the elections last November many candidates made it publicly known that they were anti-labor and if elected would conduct themselves accordingly. They were elected and in the few intervening months have certainly carried out their threats or promises (according to your viewpoint). Anti-labor bills are dropping in the hopper like snowflakes and it is going to take a lot of convincing hard work on the part of labor to keep many of them from becoming law.

Now all this is not new or even news but the point to be understood is why!

These anti-labor office seekers were not elected from a few districts known for their antagonism toward organized labor but were put in office generally from all parts of the country—many sections whose population is predominantly pro-labor.

The question then, "Did labor cut its own throat?"

While I attended many labor organization meetings last summer and fall I heard almost nothing at these meetings of the then-approaching elections. No one instructed me with the merits and labor records of the various candidates. According to the newspapers here in Pennsylvania the state A. F. of L. advocated neither party. There was no planned program to acquaint the membership with the importance of

electing pro-labor candidates. And the result now is to form a committee to fight anti-labor legislation.

We wish the committee success and can assure them the membership will back them up one hundred per cent.

The job the committee has before it is so vast and important that the members will not have to worry about where to start. Start anywhere, there's a big job to do; let's get it done.

"Go to it, committee," and good luck; we're with you all the way.

G. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: A week or so ago on a visit to my old shop in the Navy

Yard I had the pleasure of shaking hands with many of my former shop-mates. They, almost without exception, wanted to know how I liked being retired and what I did to pass the time away. So I think I'll write this little piece about our retired Brothers and how they're getting along.

For instance, Brother Lennie Bain operates a chicken ranch on his place. Also has fruit trees, grape vines and raises some garden vegetables. He's looking fine; apparently in good health, loves the work that he is doing and making a little money.

Dick Marsten assists his son who is in some business in Portsmouth. He also looks well and seems to be enjoying life very much.

Fred Nessmith, who is on disability retirement, spends most of his time in his room trying to regain his health.

Frank Watley, former master, power plant, seems to be keeping very close. It is reliably reported that he's hibernating during this cold weather.

Harry Howard spends his time traveling and attending sport events.

Frank Story spends his winters in the South and summers in the North, he being one of our more wealthy retired Brothers.

Lonnie McCall, at last reports, was building an addition to his home to take care of his ever increasing family.

Hugh Reid devotes all his spare time to his boat and fishing.

Jim Bannister finds plenty to do between his winter home in Portsmouth and summer home at Ocean View.

Frank Bannister, who has been on disability retirement a great many years, and who is now quite ill, would like some of his old buddies to come and see him. His address is 2522 Druid Circle, Norfolk, Virginia.

J. A. McIntyre informs me that he has acquired the ability of a first-class housemaid and between assisting his wife and attending meetings of the Ocean View Democratic Club his time is pretty well taken up.

J. D. Ketchum, sometimes affectionately known as two-gun Jake, spends his idle time entertaining the boys at the Fire Station in Craddock with some of his tall tales of his past adventures.

I am sorry but don't have anything to report on Brother Frank Walker, Brother Harry Davis and Brother E. G. Moore.

As for myself: In the cold months I help to tend the furnace, make some few items of yard furniture, help around the house a little, very little, doing such tasks as washing and drying the dishes. In fact, the wife says that in the next two or three years I will probably learn the difference between face towels and dish towels. Well, I can try. In the summer there's always painting to do and the grass to cut, flower beds to weed, and things of that kind. And fortunately, I love to read and so all in all while my life isn't very exciting at least it is pleasant.

Now due to the known shortage of paper, I think I shall terminate this great literary effort. Best wishes to all.

J. FRED CHERRY (THE AMATEUR), P. S.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor: The 23rd Annual Banquet of Local Union No. 817 was held on Saturday evening,

February 8, 1947. A very fine turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served at about 9 p.m. During the dinner the guests danced to the music of Joe Alexander and his trumpet and orchestra.

The welcoming address by President William P. Marsch was inspiring and his introduction of the second and last speaker, who turned out to be Brother Mike Fox, assistant president, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., was greeted with loud cheers and hand clapping.

Brother Fox, former president of Local Union No. 817, spoke to the assembly about the wonderful progress made by the Electrical Workers and all the affiliated standard unions representing railroad workers in the United States and Canada. Brother Fox also addressed his remarks to our honored guests which included 54 ex-service Brothers and their wives or sweethearts, also six old timers who were pensioned since our last banquet.

The entertainment program in charge of Jane Vitaly who was mistress of ceremonies was the finest that we have ever had. On the program with Miss Vitaly was the Kay Gorham Revue, consisting of eight beautiful girls, the dance team of Rudy and Gloria and the Martell Brothers who hail from the Gay Nineties Revue. All together eight acts made up the program.

Among those present besides Brother Fox were Brother Dan Regan, Assistant General Chairman John L. Miller and Brother John Reiber, secretary-treasurer, System Federation No. 103. Brother Regan is now International organizer stationed at Wilmington, Delaware.

The affair was held in the Colonial Room of the George Washington Hotel, New York City. Everybody who was present had a very good time and a vote of thanks is due to Banquet Chairman William Bolger and his committee who provided a grand evening. Thank you, Brother Bill Bolger.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor: Here comes another report from Local B-850 after being absent from the

WORKER for some three months.

Business manager, Brother W. S. Pool, and a number of our members are just back from a very successful contract negotiation with the Southwestern Public Service Company. Three locals participated in the negotiations and the contract covers the entire seven divisions of the company located in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas. The local unions participating were Local Unions 535, Roswell, New Mexico; B-602, Amarillo, Texas, and B-850, Lubbock, Texas.

A substantial increase in wages was gained ranging from 10 cents to 18 cents per hour. This contract is the product of seven years of fine relations between the IBEW and this company.

Our local has also negotiated a contract with the West Texas Chapter of the NECA gaining a 12½ cent per hour raise for journeymen wiremen.

Where the above-mentioned contracts bring organized labor to a better relationship with the employer, there are other cases too numerous to mention where union men are not selling themselves and organized labor to the public in general, and in many cases, there are men who carry a union card who do not understand the union and its potentialities. They are antagonistic toward their employers instead of being cooperative. Therefore, we believe that there is a great need for an educational program.

First, to educate the union members on the principles of unionism so that they in turn may do a better job of selling themselves and organized labor to the public. Second, we need a better and fairer means of bringing the good points of organized labor to the attention of the general public.

Because of the adverse publicity that we get from press and radio, it becomes more and more apparent that organized labor must do its own advertising, publicizing the fact that

only a very small percentage of our relationships with the employer are of the type reported by them. Therefore, we believe that every state federation should take the example set by the Colorado State Federation of Labor in 1946 where they set up a 15-man board for the purpose of educating the union man in the principles of organized labor and also for educating the public.

Local B-850 is still expanding in membership and the prospects look very favorable here for 1947 and '48 with plenty of work for wiremen and linemen.

G. E. McCLELLAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1031, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: With the new year Local B-1031 also has a new home.

Our headquarters have been moved to 4721 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. We invite any of the Brothers who are passing through Chicago to stop in and pay us a visit. On Friday, January 24, 1947, we had our open house party which was well attended.

"How do you like our new home?" This question was asked of the members and the employers who attended the open house party by our president and business manager, M. F. Darling, our genial treasurer, Ed Woods, and financial secretary, J. H. Hutchinson. The answer was unanimously the same—"It's wonderful! It's beautiful!"

From early in the morning until late in the evening beautiful floral pieces arrived which added to the beauty of the office. Perhaps this is the first time that (and we quote the *Chicago Tribune*), "The workers and the bosses seem to have a mild fancy for one another."

It is impossible for us to list the names of various company officials who attended this party as space does not permit us to do so. We are sure, however, that some representative of the management in each of the 41 plants now under contract with this local union was present.

The evening brought many of the members from each of the plants and if one were to count those present, we are sure the count would be several thousands.

This must have been a grand day for our president and business manager and the other officers who guide the destinies of this local union. As they look back, not so many years ago, and note the vast growth and improvement in the headquarters of this local under their direction, they must have a feeling of satisfaction and appreciation for the cooperation they have received from the employers and members affiliated with this local union.

The local has seen three homes and in each move the local has bettered itself. We are sure that as the members visit their headquarters from time to time they will resound the enthusiasm of the officers and ask their friends who are always welcome to visit with them the same question, "How do you like our new home?"

R. J. ZACKARSKI, Asst. B. M.

L. U. NO. 1058, ROCKLAND, MAINE

Editor: As we are a new member of the Brotherhood, this is the first time you

have heard from us. However, in the short time we have been organized we, without straining the friendly relations with employers, have obtained better pay and removed several conditions which were unfair to some of our members. Our only complaint is that meetings are so thinly attended. Although there is always more than a quorum present, the officers of the local feel that a larger attendance would bring about more open discussions and a better relationship between employer and labor.

W. P. STRONG, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor: May I de-

part from my usual practice of reporting for Local B-1073 and give our readers a picture of labor and labor unions standing at the crossroads in America today.

First, I would suggest that you take the Holy Bible and turn to the book of Deuteronomy, fifth chapter, ninth verse, where you will find these words: "For I the LORD thy GOD am a Jealous GOD, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me." As my story unfolds you will see my reason for using this Biblical quotation.

About the time the American Federation of Labor was founded in the year 1886, America was growing by leaps and bounds; railroads were being built, connecting all parts of the country. Waterways and highways were being constructed, giant steel mills were being built, the lumber industry was booming and agriculture was transforming the country west of the Mississippi River.

Prominent leaders in this rapid development of American economy were Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate, Charles M. Schwab, Henry C. Frick, George Westinghouse, Andrew Mellon, Richard B. Mellon, the Harrimans and the Marrimans, Vanderbilts and the Astors—all were leaders in their respective endeavors.

The greatest shortage the men faced was labor. They needed labor and more labor, skilled and unskilled, and with familiar Yankee ingenuity they banded together and decided that Europe was the place to get labor. A price was set for unskilled labor and America was to pay one dollar per day for workers in the factory, in the mines and on the farms.

Just after the close of the Franco-Prussian War in the year 1870, Europe did have a huge surplus of labor. This labor was sorely needed in America, so ships were chartered and agents employed and stationed in Europe to interview those unemployed and others who wished to come to the land of opportunity. Passage on the ships was free, until they were assigned to duty in America and then their passage was deducted from their wages. Thousands upon thousands of these men and women were carried to America and given employment.

The home life of these workers was far below the standard in this country as it was necessary for them to live on company property and buy their food from company stores. Their homes were usually near the factory or mine where they were employed and naturally the environment was not very pleasing.

For years these foreign workers, along with their American Brethren, toiled and sweated in the hot steel plants and in the coal mines for very low wages. If they grouped together and asked for more money management would say "try and get it" and the battle was on. It was really a tug-of-war in those old days and many bloody battles were fought through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

This condition prevailed between labor and capital up to and beyond the beginning of the 20th century, during which time capital had accumulated huge fortunes and had become entrenched in power. But as the years passed and labor began coming out of the woods and through the use of newspapers and magazines and the radio, its members, too, developed leaders to fight their cause for them and to raise their standard of living.

The men who must be found guilty of exploiting labor back in those early days of American economy and development have long since passed away but their sons and their sons' sons are with us today and many of them are still operating where their fathers left off and they are having to account for their fathers' shortcomings and I believe most of them are doing all in their power to make amends, but I believe it is going to take a long up-hill pull to finish the job.

America and labor stand at the crossroads today and I believe labor is going to take the road to the right which leads to labor peace and prosperity. The road may be stony and conditions may wax worse before they improve; we may have new labor laws passed by the new Congress; we may have a Labor Supreme Court to handle disputes, but I seriously doubt if that

is the answer, because the men who exploited labor back in those early days of American history must pay for their sins.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1205, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Editor: Not much news to write as the material shortage has us slowed down the same as in other places I hear from.

Our local union gave a shrimp supper on the night of February 14 and had some of the Brothers from all over the territory. We had a rainy day for it that kept some of the boys away, but I think it was enjoyed by all who attended.

We are waiting for our annual banquet that we try to hold on our anniversary.

We have most of the boys here at home working and hope to have room for lots of the Brothers soon but it is so uncertain that the business manager cannot tell anything himself.

When the material comes through we will be begging for men to keep things going, and the snow will be gone and lots of the boys will be wanting to go north for the summer.

We have had several Brothers come in to say that someone here told them that there was no local union in this city. Wonder if they ever thought of looking in the tramp book? We meet the first and third Friday nights and they could easily find that if they would only look in the right place. We also have a phone listed under the local union name.

H. B. WHITAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1221, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor: Greetings! The saying that no news is good news is a

rather corny expression, but for this once it will cause this to be a short note.

L. U. No. 1221 has members and contracts with nearly half the stations in Nebraska as well as members in Sioux City, Iowa. Many of the fellows are contract-minded now as the renewal dates for several of the stations come up within the next month or so. As might be expected, the talk among the fellows always includes an attempt to forecast the future economic trends. Does anyone have an infallible rule?

KFAB is now program-testing its new 50 KW transmitter located south of Omaha and is nicely covering this section of the Missouri River Valley. Also FM has a good start, KOAD being in operation on 92.5 mc with 1 KW while waiting for the high power equipment. Also there are several stations in various stages of planning, ranging from applications to CP. With very little help from nature to increase antenna height, it will be interesting to see what coverage can actually be obtained. KOAD is doing OK with its present 100-foot tower.

Time was when "recording studios" was synonymous with saying New York or Hollywood, but no more. A contract has been signed with a new recording studio here in Omaha.

Most of the fellows around here have a private station and I hope to have a complete list of calls and bands worked out by next time. I for one would certainly enjoy a rag chew, especially with Reading, Massachusetts. (My brother lives there.)

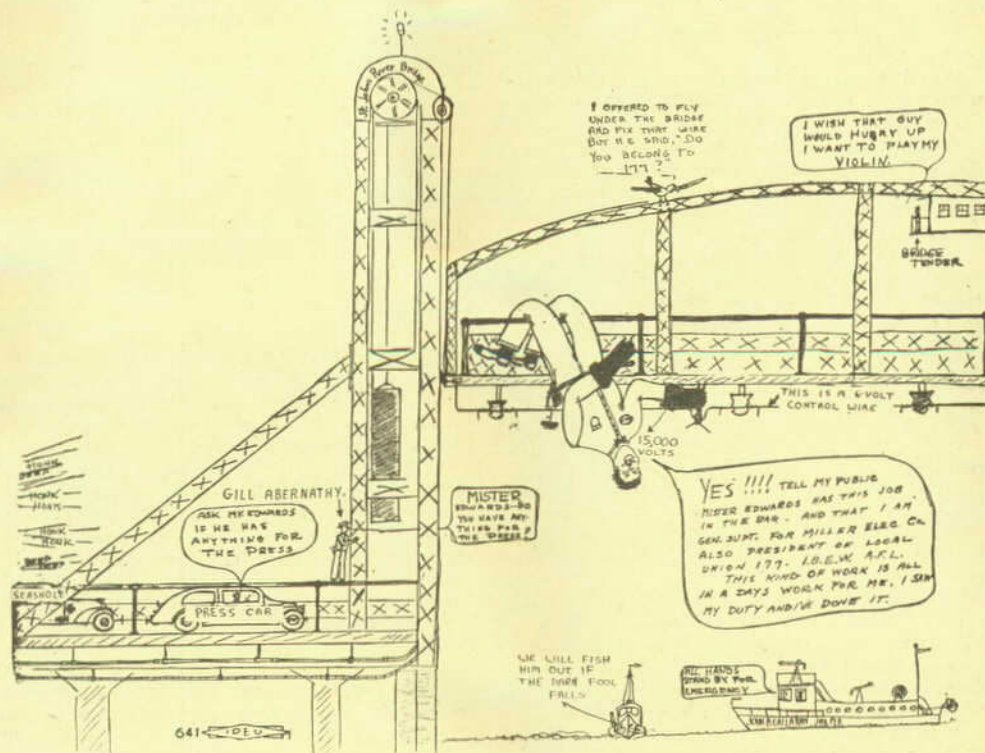
E. H. SNYDER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1340, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Editor: We cannot urge the Brothers enough to exercise their right to vote.

Here in Virginia, in order to vote there is a requirement that you become a qualified voter by paying your poll tax. Check and make sure that you are on the qualified voting list of

A SALUTE TO MR. EDWARDS



A cartoonist-IBEW member pays tribute to Wilbur Edwards, president of L. U. 177 of Jacksonville, Florida, who did an unusual repair job recently. Low temperature caused a freak electrical failure on the St. Johns River drawbridge. Cars were stalled while the span remained open for almost an hour. Brother Edwards, a trouble-shooter, spent 50 minutes in this precarious position to get the mechanism back in working order. Undaunted by the cold, he found the job just part of his day's routine as general superintendent for the Miller Electric Company, but received the admiration of his fellow workers nevertheless.

your district. It's your vote that counts, not the number of letters or telegrams sent to your legislator.

Local No. 1340 has just completed negotiations for an amendment to our present agreement, granting a wage increase, and extending our present working agreement with amendments for two more years.

On the 28th of February the local is having a Dinner-Dance at the "Eagles Home." We are all looking forward to a most enjoyable time. The committee, namely, Brother Lipe, has assured us of plenty of food and lot's of fun.

DAVE TEICHER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: The officers of this local and the company should have completed their negotiations on the inequity program by the time this reaches the press. Approximately \$6,500.00 was allowed this local in the inequity program but they secured a few cases of payroll correction outside of this amount. Strangely enough these cases benefited the employees involved more in dollars per month spread than in the inequity program which was retroactive to September 1945. One case in particular where the maximum was increased over \$70.00 per month was a shining example that unionism pays. The members were assured by their officers that they are going to keep after inequities that were not corrected at this time.

An experimental installation of a "heat pump" is at present under way at the Northern Service Building. The principle of using the heat given off by ground cooling in winter to heat buildings and to use cold given off as ground warms in summer should prove a boon to the entire electrical industry if successful. Used in conjunction with either gas or oil to aid in extremely cold weather the "heat pump," if proved satisfactory, should sell itself as the cost should not be prohibitive.

Another unit of 150,000 KW capacity is to be installed at Fisk Station and is expected to be completed sometime in 1949.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Greetings, from Curtis Bay Coast Guard yard. Why? Springtime has arrived and are we glad! I know all the outdoor workers are particularly happy about the whole thing. We now can hang up our o'coats, woollens, galoshes, and get under way for a bright, cheerful, and happy busy summer ahead. The material and supplies should be more abundant by then.

The month of February was a little too severe for most of our Brothers. President Joseph Hammen was confined to his home by illness. It then became necessary for ye Scribe, to conduct the meetings. At that meeting we had the pleasure to hear the announcement from our Financial Secretary James T. Eves, a report we have all been waiting to hear, and that is the approval of the International organizer in regard to our local union becoming a beneficial organization. Our new status classifies us as "A" and "B" card holders. Brother Eves and the officers who made this possible deserve great applause, and a vote of thanks from the entire body for the untiring efforts they have put into this big task. Now, it behooves each and every member to pay his dues in advance—monthly, or quarterly—to be kept in good standing, and also to have a copy of the latest issue of the Constitution and Bylaws on hand. Just step up to the desk and have a seat with the financial secretary. I'm sure he likes to chat with you. Also keep him informed of your correct address—see what I mean?

Now once again for our Flashy Flashes! "Welcome back to the job" has been heard lots recently by Brother Cornelius Huhn, who has just returned from leave, looking and feeling, greatly improved. He is now carrying on with his work as before.

It is good to see quite a few familiar faces

of some Brothers who have returned to the yard. Welcome back, also goes for them. Brother Charles E. Filliaux is the new appointee to our Executive Board. Congratulations are in order to the Brother who forgot to tell his name in his excitement to tell me about his becoming a daddy again. Gosh! Cigars are in order. So far as work is concerned in the yard, I can't see any great improvement as yet. Now this concludes my report, so until the next issue, I remain your local correspondent.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: I would like to pay tribute to the group of regulars who attend most of the meetings and provide a nucleus for the larger group of "occasionals." I sincerely hope that the reader is not one of them—there "nevers." The regulars are the real local. They provide the officers and stewards with the incentive to continue in their tasks. They also keep them on their toes by facing them with the necessity of justifying their acts. These regulars, however, are more understanding and tolerant of the efforts of their servants than are their stay-by-the-fire brethren. Some of our members do not realize that the local meeting provides them with the opportunity to initiate any action that they are capable of talking the membership into supporting.

Hm! That stuff up above sounds kind of grim but that's what happens when you sit and stare at a blank sheet of paper for a half hour. Nothing like a blank sheet of paper to build up a blankety-blank attitude—such as:

I see by the papers that the working man and his unions are threatened with a strait-jacket by the current Congress. Too bad that they don't investigate their own labor record which includes such things as non-attendance, filibusters and broken campaign promises. On unions they call it absenteeism, strikes, and violating a contract. Certainly the present Congress is a home for conservative conservatives for both parties. Gets so, a liberal (even a conservative liberal) doesn't know which side his head is battered on.

If only a guy could keep up with the news of the world and enjoy the "funnies" without getting his daily dose of propaganda thrown in like hidden taxes. Try this experiment some time. Read an editorial and then argue against its reasoning. Search for half-truths, quarter-truths and just plain untruths. Or are you sold on the idea that editorial writers are infallible?

Now for this article's appreciation department. Today, we offer for consideration Vice President Bill Volling. Bill is the kind of fellow who thinks out his line of action and then sticks to it despite any and all opposition. Bill's good-humored love of an argument stamps him as a durable type of unionist who will be around for a long time.

In glancing through some of the earlier issues of the JOURNAL, I notice that I failed to record the promotion of Karl Heidenreich to the position of chief steward. Having waited these several months and observed Karl in action I am enabled to kill two birds with one stone and congratulate the president on the appointment at the same time as announcing it.

Very soon comes the reopening date for either side that desires to discuss wages (look the exact date up yourself, lazy) and maybe you'd better get down to the next meeting in case you have some ideas on the subject.

Also June, 1947, is election month. This is just a little reminder to enable such members as are willing to be drafted to get out and stir up a little draft. Five officer posts and eight memberships will be open.

In closing I am requested to remind members to give what aid they can to the new pension committee which is headed by the dependable Bill McGivern. Frank Ballwanz and Walter Banks have also been named to the committee

at the present writing. My own contribution is the following idea—"Retirement at 45 with double pay."

STEVE BAKER, P. S.

ILLUMINATING THE HOME



New and worthwhile devices for safer living have been developed by the Associated Products Company of Columbus, Ohio, where members of our new local, 1551, are producing Lumi-Nite household aids.

The two gadgets now on the market are lighted wall switch plates and wall outlet plates. These appliances feature permanently sealed tiny lamps to provide an easy means of locating them in dark rooms so as to eliminate accidents and smudged walls from groping for lights. The wall switch is automatically controlled, indicating when other house lights have been left burning by mistake, and going out when the room lights are switched on. The duplex outlet plate aids quick plugging in of equipment in dark areas, as illustrated, and also acts as a night light, giving off a soft but inconspicuous glow.

A third product which should also be of interest both to electricians and the general public, is a Lumi-Nite safety pilot plug, with a two-way outlet and night light. This plug can also be converted to a regular cap for appliance cords.

Since these products are inexpensive with a low operating cost and a long service life, due to the small bulb, they should prove of value as a further step in increasing safety and convenience in hotels, office buildings, and hospitals as well as in homes.

RR INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 126)

duly favored by the Government. Truck lines are publicly maintained as are inland water routes, and the air is free. Government spending of late years on the development of aviation has been rewarding to those in that business. Even when reminded that they too were heavily subsidized by the Government in their early development years, the railroad spokesmen maintain that through the half price accorded for years to the Government for its freight charges, the railroads have more than returned in services the aid derived from Government subsidy. They are currently rejoicing over a

U. S. Supreme Court decision which will grant them refunds for lend-lease material shipped by our Government for civilian use abroad. The Supreme Court has declared this material civilian rather than military in character and thus subject to full freight-rate charges.

All new road building and inland waterway developments are opposed by the railroads, as they are by the coal interests. If ocean-going vessels had access to all the Great Lake ports, as they would if the St. Lawrence waterway were completed, a large hole would be left in the lucrative northern rail transport business. The outcome of the struggle which that implies is yet unknown, nor can we give you a picture of the railroads 10 or 20 years from now. We can pretty well assume, however, that passengers will be speeded at 100 miles an hour rather regularly and freight will move as quickly as passengers do today. If such is the case, public support seems assured: we would travel and ship by rail out of curiosity, if for no other reason (and we say this with malice toward none).

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(Continued from page 123)

cents more than the existing rate, at its morning session. H. H. Hudson, agent of Local 369, IBEW, and John C. Snyder, secretary of the Louisville Contractors' Association, presented oral arguments.

"The afternoon session heard the petition of 500 Wilmington, Delaware, workers for a new rate of \$2.25 an hour, 35 cents above the old rate. John Pierce, business agent of Local 313, IBEW, and Joe Megonigal, of the Wilmington Contractors' Association, made the oral argument.

"M. H. Hedges, secretary of the arbitration panel known as the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, said that the council's decisions will probably establish wage increase patterns for various areas of the country in the industry.

"Our decisions," Mr. Hedges said, "have always been unanimous and we expect no trouble in reaching an agreement this time."

WHITE PAPER SURVEY

(Continued from page 134)

highly imperative that we secure a speedy and substantial increase in the output of the products of British industry whilst maintaining their quality. That is the kernel of the economic and industrial policy of the British Government.

"The fulfillment of this policy requires improvements in the efficiency and the productivity of British industry, and these are not the responsibility of the Government alone but of industrial management and workers alike. It is for all concerned with industrial production to apply themselves to this task of improved efficiency and output in the realization that the common good of the country as a whole depends very considerably upon their efforts."

From these premises the *White Paper* deduces the responsibility of both sides in industry to work together for the common good of industry and of the country as a whole.

In a general review of the manpower shortage, described as the biggest problem, it is pointed out that although the total working population at the end of November, 1946, was approximately 20,324,000, about 570,000 greater than at mid-1939, it is still not sufficient to meet our requirements. It is pointed out that 815,000 more workers are now required for the forces

and auxiliary services, by the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the forces, by national and local government services, national fire service and police, professional and personal service, entertainment and sport.

Allowing for this, the balance of the working population was 15,580,000 at mid-1939, compared with 15,339,000 at the end of November, 1946—a decrease of 241,000.

The *White Paper* estimates that although there will be some further increase in the manpower available for industry from demobilization, the reinforcement from this source will not meet the requirements of the country. It is estimated, too, that the raising of the school age to 15 this year will mean the loss to industry in the ensuing 12 months of 370,000 boys and girls.

Stress is laid on the necessity for meeting foreign liabilities in addition to making good the shortages of goods at home. It is pointed out, in this connection, that we import more than half our food and most of the raw materials we use in industry, and that the only way in which we can pay our debts and make up for the loss of income incurred by the disposal of half of our overseas investments during the war is by increasing our exports.

"We shall have to export in volume 75 per cent more than we did before the war," says the *White Paper*, "and so far we have been able to do little more than get back to our pre-war level. That is why we have to press on with the export drive and send abroad many goods which we should like to be able to use at home, but which are less vital than the goods we import in exchange for them."

The document urges the importance of keeping production at the highest pitch of efficiency.

"If costs of production and in consequence prices rise in relation to world prices," it says, "it may make it impossible for us to pay our way in the world and buy all the imports we need."

"Since 1941 our internal prices over a large part of ordinary consumers' expenditure have been kept steady by Government action, partly through price control, and partly by Government subsidies. This result has only been achieved at heavy cost to the exchequer. These subsidies will cost not far short of 400,000,000 pounds in the present financial year, of which about 364,000,000 pounds will be in respect of food."

The *White Paper* goes on to discuss wages and profits. Pointing out that wage rates rose considerably during the 12 months ended in July, 1946, it says that since that time the general index figure of wage rates has remained virtually stable. "Profits, which should be regarded as a proper source for financing improvements and re-equipment, and salaries have also increased since the beginning of the war. A substantial proportion of incomes from all these sources has been taken by the Government in the form of tax."

Reference is then made to the smoothness of the change-over from war to peace, and the fact that there has been far less industrial friction than in the comparable period after the war of 1914-1918.

"The more satisfactory position we are in today," says the document, "reflects the good sense and steadiness of the general body of the workers, and shows that the improved relationship between the two sides places industry in a much better position to deal with the problems which confront it than it was after the last war."

"The direct gains have been considerable, in particular in the case of certain sections of workers whose level of wages before the war was relatively low. The increase in wage rates since July, 1945, reckoned in terms of the 1945 wage bill, is roughly equivalent to 250,000,000 pounds. The total increase since the beginning of the war, reckoned in terms of the 1939 wage bill, is roughly equivalent to 1,200,000,000 pounds a year.

"It has also to be remembered that over a considerable field of industry the trade unions have gained for their members not only higher wages and earnings but many improvements in conditions. The Government and the country de-

sire that these gains should be made secure and become a permanent advance in real wages."

This can only be achieved, says the *White Paper*, by increasing production.

"It must be realized, however, that increased production per hour worked is not necessarily in itself sufficient. What is necessary is increased production per annum. In attaining this everyone has a part to play; the responsibility does not fall upon productive industry alone. It is as necessary to increase the work done per person in the central and local government services, in public utility and transport services, and in the distributive trades, as it is in manufacturing industries."

A significant passage in the document says: "We must concentrate on increasing production in those home industries which supply the vital materials required for the necessities of life. This is not only essential if we are to achieve the standard of life which full employment should insure, but it is even more urgent in the short run to break the shortage of basic materials which are holding up the whole process of reconversion of civilian life and industry."

"Many of the industries responsible for producing these materials are seriously short of workers, and the very fact that full employment now exists has created great difficulties in the way of bringing them up to strength. They are largely industries which have suffered from depression in the past or from concentration during the war or in some cases from unattractive conditions of work. If other industries and services compete too strongly with them for labor, not only will they be unable to satisfy the demands of the people of this country for a better standard of consumption, but they will be unable to produce the goods which are vital to all other production."

The document refers to the possible contingency of "depressions arising abroad and spreading the contagion of unemployment to our own export industries. We cannot isolate ourselves from what happens in other countries (it says) but the Government is doing everything it can in the present international discussions to reduce this danger to a minimum and it is preparing measures to counteract it at home should the danger threaten."

It is pointed out that there is no danger for many years to come that industry will have to work below capacity because of a falling off in the general demand for its products, and that in consequence provided prices are right, the "old fear of prolonged bad trade and unemployment should be a thing of the past."

In conclusion the *White Paper* points to the heavy cost of the subsidies needed to control prices, and adds: "no guarantee can be given that some rise of prices may not be necessary to mitigate the burden on the exchequer and the taxpayer. But the Government will maintain control and insure that no unregulated increase in the prices of essential goods and services occurs."

AUXILIARIES

(Continued from page 145)

was served and we all helped with the serving and dishwashing.

We hold our meetings on the third Thursday of the month at 8 p. m. in one of the halls in the Olson Memorial Labor Temple, at 117 4th Street, S. E.

We are having a membership drive with a prize to the lady bringing the most new members to our next meeting.

We have formed a past president's club and have been having Sunday suppers and meetings, with each taking a turn.

We are having a white elephant sale at our next meeting, the proceeds to go into our treasury.

MRS. V. GILBERTSON,
Publicity Chairman.

IN MEMORIAM

William J. Finnegan, L. U. No. 1
Initiated May 19, 1903

Melvin C. Lefman, L. U. No. 1
Initiated January 1, 1943

Oswald Wendt, L. U. No. 1
Initiated June 23, 1944

George Warrance, L. U. No. 1
Initiated May 8, 1917

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers, L. U. No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

St. Louis, Mo.

COMMITTEE

August Kunz, L. U. No. 2
Initiated February 18, 1921

Emil Heldmann, L. U. No. 2
Initiated July 8, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and sincere regret that Local Union No. B-2 records the death of Brothers Emil Heldmann and August Kunz; therefore be it

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to their bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be published in the Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy sent to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in humble silence for one minute, paying tribute to their memories and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JACK STILES,
RICHARD LONNON,
HENRY KUEHNER,

Committee

St. Louis, Mo.

M. T. Coughlin, L. U. No. 9
Initiated September 9, 1916

Steve O'Hara, L. U. No. 9
Initiated May 1, 1903

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9, I.B.E.W., records the death of its two members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

CYRIL QUINLAN,
JOHN J. LAMPING, JR.,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Morris R. Willard, L. U. No. 16
Initiated February 26, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-16, record the passing of our late Brother, Morris R. Willard; therefore be it

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That tribute be paid to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this letter be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GUY VAUGHN,
H. L. MESSEX,
RAY TEMPLE,

Committee

Evansville, Ind.

A. E. Burgess, L. U. No. 18
Initiated May 27, 1937

George A. Thomas, L. U. No. 18
Initiated March 13, 1944

S. R. Burson, L. U. No. 18
Initiated December 23, 1922

Frank J. Irwin, L. U. No. 18
Initiated April 1, 1941

Elliott N. Pilkington, L. U. No. 18
Initiated April 11, 1945

Sam B. Pencoff, L. U. No. 18
Initiated December 11, 1945

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers Sam B. Pencoff, Frank J. Irwin, A. E. Burgess, George A. Thomas, S. R. Burson, and Elliott N. Pilkington; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of loyal and respected members; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to their families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to their families and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

IRA L. LAMB,
D. V. LOWTHER,
G. A. KOEPKE,

Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

James J. Gannon, L. U. No. 23
Initiated March 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-23, I.B.E.W., mourn the passing of Brother James J. Gannon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

GEORGE COLAIZY,

Welfare Chairman

St. Paul, Minn.

Ira Fountaine, L. U. No. 39
Initiated November 25, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Ira Fountaine; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

J. LILLY,
V. PERRELL,
A. KAIL,

Committee

Cleveland, Ohio.

J. A. Pellegrini, L. U. No. 41
Initiated November 27, 1917

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-41, record the death of our friend and Brother, J. A. Pellegrini; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication.

JAMES T. LOPUS,
ANTHONY VALENTE,
GEORGE M. WILLAX,

Committee

Buffalo, N. Y.

V. A. Rothra, L. U. No. 80
Initiated March 3, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on February 11, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother V. H. Rothra, while in the service of his country; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Rothra, Local Union No. 80 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in humble silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

C. A. HORNE,
J. W. AMORY,

Committee

Norfolk, Va.

George A. Chalus, L. U. No. 90
Initiated June 5, 1928

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and great regret that we, the members of Local B-90, record the passing of our Brother, George Chalus, on December 20, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of a loyal and true member.

RUSSELL B. HOPKINS,

New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary

C. C. Eubanks, L. U. No. 136
Initiated December 2, 1940

Jack W. Skewes, Sr., L. U. No. 136
Initiated April 13, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-136, I.B.E.W., record the untimely passing of our Brothers, Jack W. Skewes, Sr., and C. C. Eubanks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. W. HAWES,

Birmingham, Ala.

Recording Secretary

Sidney W. Essler, L. U. No. 160
Initiated March 27, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I.B.E.W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Sidney W. Essler, who died February 6, 1947; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY E. LEONARD,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Business Manager

James Nolan, L. U. No. 230
Initiated March 1, 1938

With sincere sorrow and regret the members of Local Union B-230 record the passing of Brother James Nolan, a true and loyal member of the Brotherhood.

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we honor his memory by draping our charter for 30 days, by standing in silence for one minute at the Local Union meeting and by inserting a copy of these resolutions in the Journal.

F. J. BEVIS,

Victoria, B. C., Canada.

Business Manager

Ira E. Hollenbeck, L. U. No. 304
Initiated November 18, 1941

Clyde Waring, L. U. No. 304
Initiated March 5, 1943

In the hour of sadness which accompanied the passing of life from this earth, members of No. B-304 record the passing of Brothers Ira E. Hollenbeck and Clyde R. Waring with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for their bereaved families and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to their memory. This shall be recorded and copies sent to their

families and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

M. CLINTON MORRIS,
Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Walter Hartsock, L. U. No. 307

Initiated November 12, 1942

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 307, record the passing of our Brother, Walter Hartsock; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also that our charter be draped for 30 days.

LUTHER K. HITE,
Cumberland, Md. Recording Secretary

Leonard J. Ritter, L. U. No. 309

Initiated August 13, 1921

Creed I. Towns, L. U. No. 309

Initiated July 6, 1926

George Norvell, L. U. No. 309

Initiated April 29, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of our Brothers George Norvell, Leonard J. Ritter and Creed I. Towns; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ALFRED P. DOHL,
B. S. REIS,
H. DIGMAN,
CHESTER M. COUCH,
SAM TRAYLOR,
H. ASHBY,
FRANK L. OSMAN,
FRANK SIMS, JR.,

E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Richard E. Monnier, L. U. No. 332

Initiated November 7, 1939

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-332, record the passing of Brother Richard E. Monnier, on December 23, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union B-332, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late Brother, Richard E. Monnier; and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

LOUIS L. CLAUSIUS,
MIKE RADISICH,

San Jose, Calif. Committee

James R. Tregeagle, L. U. No. 354

Initiated August 6, 1941

It is with great regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 354, record the passing of our Brother, James R. Tregeagle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. L. DUBIDGE,
F. E. WEIDNER,
J. H. IVERSON,

Salt Lake City, Utah. Committee

Samford M. Cherry, L. U. No. 390

Initiated January 12, 1945

It is with deep sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 390, record the passing on to his reward of our worthy and esteemed Brother Cherry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

A. J. McDONALD,
HOWARD CRAFTON,
C. REVERE SMITH,

Port Arthur, Texas. Committee

Norman Kilday, L. U. No. 468

Initiated April 22, 1941

With a sincere feeling of regret, we, the members of Local B-468, I.B.E.W., record the death of our dear departed Brother, Norman Kilday, who passed away February 7, 1947; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Kilday, Local B-468 has lost a loyal and true member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family who mourn his loss in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we at our meeting stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our late Brother's family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be written into the minutes of Local B-468, and that our charter be properly draped for a period of 30 days as a fitting tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM KEARNS,
FRANK KEENE,
WILLIAM N. MILLER,
EDWARD O'BRIEN,
ROBERT KERR,
WALTER ERICKSON,

Stamford, Conn. Committee

William D. Peck, L. U. No. 501

Initiated December 13, 1908

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, that we, the members of Local Union 501, record the death of Brother William D. Peck.

Brother Peck was well known for his long and faithful service in the cause of unionism. A charter member of Local Union No. 402 of Greenwich, Connecticut, he became the first financial secretary of that local, and held that post until Local Union No. 402 merged with Local Union No. 501, of Mount Vernon.

Brother Peck was also business agent of Local Union No. 402, and continued in that capacity with Local Union No. 501 until his retirement in 1943.

As a member of the Greenwich Building Trades Council for 15 years, his knowledge of labor conditions made his advice valuable, not only to our own local, but also to the entire district. In tribute to his memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 501 stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Press Secretary

Hugh Barr, L. U. No. 569

Initiated May 10, 1938

Louis Gonyea, L. U. No. 569

Initiated July 7, 1938

With sincere feelings of sorrow and regret we, the membership of Local Union B-569, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our departed friends and Brothers, Hugh Barr and Louis Gonyea; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to their bereaved families, and that we stand in silent meditation in respect to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be written in the minutes of our meeting, with copies sent to their families and to the official Journal for publication.

E. P. ALCARAZ,
TOM PERRY,
DEWEY TAYLOR,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Charles Edward Smith, L. U. No. 632

Initiated March 31, 1922

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local B-632, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Charles E. Smith, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. W. GREEN,
President,
C. GRACE,
Financial Secretary,
C. L. GASSAWAY,
Recording Secretary,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Alvin E. Stewart, L. U. No. 637

Initiated January 12, 1946

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 637, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Alvin E. Stewart, who passed away on January 24, 1947; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled stand in silence for a period of one minute; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sym-

pathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the local charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 637, and a copy be sent the official Journal for publication.

HARRY F. ZOLL,
Roanoke, Va. Recording Secretary

E. A. Sturtevant, L. U. No. 653

Initiated December 14, 1942

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 653, I.B.E.W., record the sudden death of Brother E. A. Sturtevant; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late Brother, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

WILLIAM HARRISON,
Miles City, Mont. Financial Secretary

Earl Raymer, L. U. No. 712

Reinitiated October 5, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 712, record the passing of our dear Brother, who will be sorely missed as a worthy and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ALLAN HARE,
Business Manager
HARRY LILLY,
Press Secretary

New Brighton, Pa.

Rudy Mowrer, L. U. No. 740

Initiated July 3, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 740, I.B.E.W., mourn the passing of Brother Rudy Mowrer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

ANTHONY C. SPOLAR,
Gallup, N. Mex. Recording Secretary

Raymond France, L. U. No. 817

Initiated May 7, 1934

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we, the members of Local B-817, record the death of our departed Brother, Raymond France; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated into the minutes of our meeting, with a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE ABENDROTH,
New York, N. Y. Recording Secretary

James Hogg, L. U. No. 869

Initiated June 23, 1931

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of Local Union No. 869, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, James Hogg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Iroquois Falls, Ont., Canada. COMMITTEE

Robert Garrett, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated December 11, 1914

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local B-1000, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Robert Garrett, on January 23, 1947; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our next regular meeting and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal and a copy to the family of our departed Brother.

DOROTHEA MARTIN,
LORIN I. HUEY,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

William R. Goble, L. U. No. 1009

Initiated February 3, 1943

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union B-1009, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, William R. Goble, who has departed from our midst, and we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. J. PARKEY,
SAM MOORE,
G. F. HAUSMAN,

Cornin, Ky.

Committee

Emerson Otting, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated September 26, 1946

John Steigerwald, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated August 21, 1946

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, John Steigerwald and Emerson Otting; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE

Howard S. Shelly, L. U. No. 1392

Initiated October 26, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Howard Shelly; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Howard Shelly Local Union No. B-1392, I.B.E.W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Howard Shelly and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1392 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FORD HALL,
RAY JACOT,
W. E. BODEKER,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Committee

Felix Polasik, L. U. No. 1398

Initiated June 11, 1944

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother; and

Whereas before Brother Felix Polasik passed on to his eternal reward he was a worthy and loyal member of the I.B.E.W. respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Local 1398, of the I.B.E.W., crane operators, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the International Office for publication and a copy incorporated in the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the union stand one silent minute at their meeting in tribute to his memory.

JOSEPH F. JASINSKI,

Dunkirk, N. Y.

President

Fred Flora, L. U. No. 1439

Initiated February 25, 1946

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1439, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Fred Flora, who passed away February 11, 1947; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most sincere sympathy for the loss of our respected member; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal

and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

St. Louis, Mo.

E. HUCHTING,
Recording Secretary

George F. Shirley, L. U. No. 1459

Initiated June 11, 1946

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, members of Local Union No. B-1459, must record the passing of our friend and Brother, George F. Shirley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in meditative silence for one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

Evanston, Ill.

COMMITTEE

Natalie Gerelli, L. U. No. 1473

Initiated July 25, 1946

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst a member of our local, Miss Natalie Gerelli; and

Whereas her passing has deprived Local Union No. B-1473, I.B.E.W., of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That a delegate be appointed to express the condolences and deep sympathies of the members of Local Union No. B-1473; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the next meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a moment's silence be so ordered at the next meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be posted on the bulletin board, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the International secretary for publication in the official Journal.

EARL G. MARSH,
SUE WEAVER,
EDITH SEWARD,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Committee

Arthur G. Farrin, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated July 17, 1946

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1505, mourn the passing of Brother Arthur G. Farrin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

PHILIP THOMPSON,

Waltham, Mass.

Press Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1947

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Martin Ingels	\$1,000.00
479	Geo. Derby	1,000.00
295	C. M. Apel	825.00
569	T. H. Barr	1,000.00
I. O. (151)	Frank M. Wilmoth	1,000.00
304	Clyde R. Waring	650.00
734	R. M. Mosier	1,000.00
574	Harry C. Borg	825.00
I. O. (3)	Henry M. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	J. C. Wolever	1,000.00
I. O. (349)	J. H. Stelle	1,000.00
11	Wm. C. Buzbee	475.00
18	S. R. Burson	1,000.00
688	A. W. Tibbals	1,000.00
637	A. E. Stewart	300.00
I. O. (501)	Wm. D. Peck	1,000.00
I. O. (505)	C. C. Cox, Jr.	475.00
3	C. S. Clum	1,000.00
I. O. (632)	C. E. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	F. Treweek	475.00
304	I. E. Hollenbeck	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. J. Brown	1,000.00
134	J. J. Malahy	1,000.00
23	J. J. Cannon	1,000.00
134	Murray Kerster	1,000.00
1058	L. C. Roberts	650.00
619	John D. Brown	825.00
136	John W. Skewes	825.00
354	Jas. R. Tregeagle	1,000.00
292	Albert J. Lewerenz	1,000.00
595	Howard C. Marsh	1,000.00
995	L. R. Westley	650.00
18	Paul E. Dunbar	650.00
306	Wm. H. Wilson	1,000.00
55	L. H. Moore	1,000.00
678	F. D. Loveland	1,000.00
51	Jas. H. Finn	1,000.00
I. O. (117)	Wm. A. Lewerenz	1,000.00
359	Jas. A. Carlton	475.00
I. O. (1)	J. Urke	1,000.00
9	J. F. Loftus	1,000.00
77	Jno. J. Stader	1,000.00
136	C. F. Eubanks	1,000.00
I. O. (328)	J. F. Collins	475.00
I. O. (1)	Wm. J. Finnegan	1,000.00
3	James McKenna	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	R. T. Dornbush	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
504	John H. Hecker	825.00
309	C. I. Towns	1,000.00
1392	H. S. Shelley	1,000.00
494	O. A. Olsen	1,000.00
77	Roy E. Payne	1,000.00
241	E. Cortright	1,000.00
589	Jno. M. Clark	825.00
1245	Howard E. Frazee	825.00
288	J. J. Coniak	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Walter Lewandowski	1,000.00
124	Albert F. Myers	1,000.00
347	B. E. Syester	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	F. E. Carroll	1,000.00
214	A. W. Linard	1,000.00
102	B. W. Beardsley	1,000.00
429	H. J. Averitt	1,000.00
2	A. Kunz	1,000.00
I. O. (487)	C. Fagerstrom	1,000.00
732	C. M. Hicks	650.00
48	M. L. Puckett	1,000.00
134	T. R. Thatcher	1,000.00
I. O. (949)	L. E. Foster	1,000.00
246	C. C. Weaver	825.00
3	T. A. Robertson	1,000.00
595	E. A. Gallagher	1,000.00
134	R. Bomhack	1,000.00
99	J. R. Bogle	1,000.00
532	R. W. Bohn	300.00
I. O. (38)	J. Scholtz	1,000.00
48	G. M. Wellesley	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	M. T. Coughlin	1,000.00
1226	H. P. Flynn	650.00
817	R. V. France	1,000.00
397	R. S. Anderson	1,000.00
1339	G. M. Shellberry	825.00
3	G. Somers	1,000.00
309	L. R. Ritter	1,000.00
I. O. (315)	S. P. O'Hara	1,000.00
3	G. T. Carter	475.00
3	T. E. McCoy	1,000.00
360	H. Hearn	150.00
I. O. (213)	F. Burrows	1,000.00
3	J. Chariton	150.00
I. O. (717)	K. C. Leary	200.00
568	A. Hebert	1,000.00
550	C. E. Scovern	150.00
134	M. Lucas	150.00
3	G. Tremel	150.00
406	G. M. Welch	825.00
1	M. C. Lefman	150.00
230	J. Nolan	1,000.00
3	J. Clade	150.00
435	T. A. Leigh	1,000.00
1393	H. C. Bouslog	150.00
339	R. Maxton	1,000.00
I. O. (276)	L. E. Schumers	150.00

\$86,150.00

UNION RESEARCH

(Continued from page 137)

For example, a local union is primarily interested in local problems, but due to the complexity of modern life these local conditions many times affect other workers and plants within a trade of industry, with the result that the larger organization is called on for help and the study becomes a co-operative one between higher and lower echelons of the union. My conversations with union officials lead me to believe that this procedure is on the increase and is a normal one now. Consequently the international union through its collection of statistics continually attempts to be in a position to answer these calls for aid by the locals.

The scope of the research departments of many of the large industrial unions is illustrated by the financial reports of the international unions. For example, the report of George F. Addis, international secretary of the UAW, CIO, at the union's 1941 convention shows an administrative expenditure for the research department of \$18,317.68.* The financial and statistical report of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to the 25th convention on May 29, 1944, shows that the four-year disbursements for research were \$75,934.96.†

Other convention reports furnish illuminating details as to the operation of union research departments. A report to the 21st Regular Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1941 reads in part:

"The Brotherhood Research Department was founded in 1924. It might claim to be

* Report of the International Secretary of the IUAW of America for Period May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941. Washington, October, 1941.

† Report of Officers, ILGWU, Financial and Statistical, April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1944, New York, May, 1944.

the first, strictly speaking, the first labor research department in the United States. It has continuously sought to gather and analyze all facts bearing on labor's major task of elevating the standard of living of wage earners, and it has attempted continuously to put accurate information to the use of local unions. Hundreds of requests are made by local unions upon subjects bearing on the labor struggle, which are not strictly economic. It has led in the field of workers' education and in apprenticeship training. It has made special studies in the broad fields of machine production with its effects on manpower, modern housing, corporate setups, etc. . . .

"With the growth of interest in union cooperation with management and the continuance of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, research is indispensable. . . .

"Research makes possible our knowing at the end of every six-month period exactly where the union stands economically. . . ."

The proceedings of the 1942 convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, contains an article on the union's research department, from which the following sentences have been extracted:

"The Research Department has continued to collect, prepare and distribute information necessary to the economic functioning of our union. . . .

"A tremendous number of queries from local unions and organizers pertaining to wage rates, classifications, and other working conditions have been answered during the year . . . a great deal of material has been collected for the preparation of legal briefs, statements and speeches for the national officers, and for various articles for publication, pamphlets and organizing leaflets.

"Early this year the Research Department attempted to obtain more detailed information on wages, hours, and classifications than was previously available. . . . Questionnaires were mailed to each shop steward. The same procedure is followed by the IBEW and the ILGWU, incidentally. A number of complete and satisfactory answers were received, but, unfortunately they were exceptions to the rule and but a decided minority of the total number of questionnaires. . . . Information received was helpful . . . but insufficient for comparative statistical purposes. . . .

"With the influx of many new members into our union, the need for educational pamphlets and information leaflets is greater than ever. During the past year, the Research Department has published several pamphlets and distributed much printed matter, from other sources, of value to our local organizations and members. . . .

"The most recent publication of the Research Department, 'Ships for Victory,' is a report on the proceedings of the Atlantic Coast Conference of industrial union production committee members. . . . It is anticipated that activities of the joint labor-management production committees will become of much greater importance to our function as an organization in the future. Therefore, the Research Department plans to devote more attention to these activities and to utilize its resources as a means of further-

ing the drive for maximum production in the shipbuilding industry."

It is worthy of note that as a fosterer of labor-management cooperation during the war years, union research departments such as the shipbuilders', auto and aircraft workers' and machinists' unions possessed, played an important part in their dual roles of assemblers of facts and purveyors of information to union members and management. With the coming of peace and the plague of postwar strikes, however, most of the energies of the labor movement seem to have reverted to the prewar status of economic action against employers.

Lazare Teper, research director of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has succinctly outlined the functions of his department. The number of trade union research departments which have been created since 1920, when the ILGWU established its research department, is evidence that many labor organizations have followed the ILGWU in the appreciation of the value of economic research to the labor movement. The importance of ILGWU's research department, especially as an index of the course of development of "old-line" trade union research, stems from the fact that the garment workers' union has usually been in the forward echelons in the development of new trade union techniques and organizations.

Although Mr. Teper correctly points out that the functions performed by trade union research departments are as varied as the settings in which they operate and that the nature of the industry, its history of collective bargaining, types and sources of information available in the industry, and the tasks assigned to it by the officers of the union make each union research department different from all the others, ILGWU's research department has served as a model throughout the trade union movement and has even been an example to the industrial unions of the CIO.

In tracing the genesis and development of his department, Mr. Teper explains:

"Between 1910 and 1915, temporary research activities were undertaken by the ILGWU from time to time in response to specific needs. The general executive board reported in 1916 that one of the New York locals had established a statistical department which had already proved its worth, and recommended that the interested locals set up a central research organization. . . .

"The first task which confronts any such department is the accumulation of economic and statistical reference material on business and social questions generally, and on its own industry in particular. . . . Twenty-odd trades can be considered a single industry only by virtue of the fact that they produce for the same consumer. Production problems, wage scales, employment fluctuations, raw materials, size of plant, types of equipment, and the sex of the workers employed, to mention but a few factors, vary widely not only as between firms producing similar products but in different price lines. Average and glib generalizations about the garment industry as a whole, which are true of some of its component branches could not serve as the basis for the research department's work. . . .

* Officers' Report to the Eighth National Convention, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, September 22, 1941, New York, 1941.

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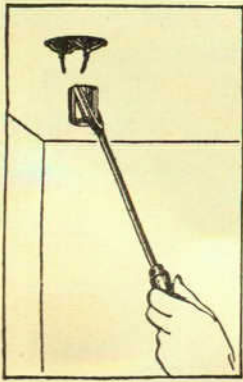
"Despite its extensive library, the department has been forced constantly to contend with an appalling lack of information on vital aspects of economics of the industry. . . . Style variations impede technological development and keep the individual establishment small. 'Who can say,' asks Meredith, 'when he is not a walking puppet to some woman?'

"Except for a few minor branches of the industry, current production data are unavailable, and must be estimated from pay rolls, retail sales, and similar data, which, in turn, are available only for some trades. . . . The department therefore must tread warily among the many pitfalls which await the incautious user of statistics on the garment industry.

"Twice in the past four and one-half years the department had to undertake studies of the hourly earnings of union members. . . . The department worked a technique whereby the workers were asked to fill out a simple form giving their earnings and working hours for the week preceding the inquiry. Data from approximately 90,000 workers were obtained in each of the surveys. Checks against comparable data . . . revealed . . . highly accurate results. . . . We have constructed our own index numbers of department store sales of various items of women's clothing, in order to enable the union to follow more closely the business trends in the industry. . . .

"... the ultimate test of the research department's value lies in its ability to prepare material for specific situations growing out of the day-to-day life of the union. . . .

* Report of Officers to the 21st Regular Convention of the IBEW, Washington, 1941.



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"Periodically the research department makes analyses of the various trends in the industries which the ILGWU has organized. . . .

" . . . among the problems treated are the operation of the sick benefit systems maintained by the locals, the effect of certain machines on health . . . methods of improving a local union's system of unemployment relief, the older workers in the industry, foreign trade in certain types of wearing apparel, and trends in the location of the industry. The department frequently supplies organizers . . . with information on the communities . . . as well as the economic and financial history of the concerns which they are attempting to organize. . . .

"Monthly bulletins on the cost of living by cities are sent to all local unions . . . also . . . new legislation, administrative regulations . . . data on the shortage of materials . . . and summary of priority rulings. . . . Pending legislation is analyzed and memoranda prepared. . . . Representatives of the research department appear as witnesses at State and Federal hearings. . . . The research department cooperates with the management engineering department recently established by the ILGWU. . . ."¹⁰

In conclusion Mr. Teper comments that though trade union research departments are created in response to definite needs, it takes some time before they become fully integrated into the life of the organization, this being especially true of a department set-up in an old-established union. He adds that a research department is able to gauge its own success by the growth in the flow of inquiries received or assignments turned over to it. And ultimately, if the department has done its work well, there is hardly a phase of union activity in which it is not at one time or another involved. In our later examination of union research periodicals we shall see how other unions too have utilized their research departments for a wide variety of tasks, including many tasks long ago undertaken by ILGWU's research department.

Another view of union research is expounded by Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, who writes that, "Research is a necessary tool of contemporary unionism. Effective operation of a modern trade union demands the use of technicians and personnel specially trained in economics, management, engineering, publicity and law. . . ."¹¹

He says that among the aims of unionism are (1) coping with giant impersonal corporations, (2) enlisting all workers, (3) becoming as dynamic and mobile as industry, (4) coupling economic action with political action, and (5) assuming industrial leadership in order to secure the right to participate in the direction of industry.

Mr. Barkin finds that in forwarding the aims of industrial unionism the research department, staffed by economists and "socially minded" engineers, acts as adviser to union officers. Also the department assembles data about (1) the financial and corporate structure and personnel practices of each company in the industry, (2) wages and labor costs throughout the industry, (3) working conditions and technological practices of the industry, and (4) living conditions and social mores of workers of the industry.

The Textile Workers Union's research activities often take the form of economic surveys, which furnish the statistical bases and tools for organizing campaigns and collective bargaining negotiations. (In this connection, I recall a conversation with Herbert Woods, research director of the Operating Engineers, on March 16, 1946, in which he told me that his department was then studying problems relating to the organization of operating and stationary engineers.)

The Textile Union undertakes analyses of unit costs in order to determine what wages companies in the industry can pay. It makes studies of technological changes and plant modernization programs, which, according to Mr. Barkin, are often superior to those made by private consulting engineers. Consulting engineers are sometimes employed, however, to analyze company production and cost figures.

The research department also supplies data for arbitrations and adjustment of grievances. It trains and supplies statistics to organizers, prepares legislative action programs, exchanges data with government agencies, and carries on public relations and educational work.

I quote Mr. Barkin's concluding sentences:

" . . . industrial relations should be rationalized . . . the problems of management and labor should be resolved by joint study of the relevant facts involved in each dispute.

"The stability of industry in which collective bargaining has become an established fact reflects the efforts to rationalize industrial relations. The research departments of modern trade unions are aiding unions in finding the facts, in formulating and documenting their statements, in developing and reviewing their policies and practices, in increasing their effectiveness in dealing with many current economic, industrial and managerial problems, and in establishing more rational industrial relations and more effective administration of labor contracts and labor law."¹²

Although the precise aims and the exact nature of the workings of the research offices of industrial unions appear somewhat unclear, Mr. Barkin, I believe, has given us a few clues in his description of a typical industrial union's research department.

Whereas the ILGWU research department is concerned mainly with collecting facts helpful to union officials in collective bargaining within a complex network of varied trades and highly competitive producers, Mr. Barkin's research department is, although it pays lip service to the ideals of orthodox trade unionism, an adjunct of the dynamic, constantly expanding

labor giant. Rather than collect by painful process, statistics utterly proving labor's case, industrial union research would rather use facts as a bludgeon, swinging now upon management, now upon Government, and now on the newly organized masses of workers. Its facts, even though they be complete and exact, are all too often at the service of the *a priori* aims of dynamic, union philosophy.

(To be continued)

RADIO HEATING

(Continued from page 138)

Localized hardening or annealing of small parts is also accomplished easily by induction heating.

Finally, induction heating lends itself readily to the "production line" method of manufacture. There are many applications, like the brazing operation, in which parts to be heated can be carried through the inductor coils on conveyor belts or other feeding devices. Control of time and temperature is automatic; relatively unskilled labor can be taught to do various jobs better and more rapidly than they were done by highly skilled men under former methods.

Dielectric heating, which got off to a slower start, is now running a close second to induction heating in the radio frequency field. Though the generating equipment for this type of heating is essentially the same as for induction heating, it poses some more difficult problems. We are no longer dealing with frequencies of several hundred thousand cycles a second, but with millions of cycles. Before the war, such frequencies would have been out of the question for industrial use, but the accelerated pace of wartime developments in short wave radio makes them practicable today.

The method of applying this very high frequency power is based on the principle of the condenser or, more properly, the capacitor. Broadly speaking, any pair of conductors separated by an insulating material constitutes a capacitor. In dielectric heating, the conductors are a pair of metal plates called electrodes; the piece to be heated—which must be a material which is normally an insulator—is placed between them.

In radio and power work, capacitors have a number of functions, but the function of this capacitor is based on a characteristic which is definitely undesirable in other applications. That is the tendency of the insulating substance or dielectric to become hot when an alternating electric potential is applied to the electrodes.

Here, figuratively speaking, is what happens in a microscopically small section of the material being heated when a rapidly alternating voltage is applied to the electrodes. Because of the electrical charges within the molecules the rapid changes of polarity on the electrodes tend to make the molecules vibrate. The more rapid the reversal—that is, the greater the frequency—the more rapid is the vibration. This molecular motion produces heat.

One noteworthy characteristic of dielectric heating is the uniformity of molecular agitation throughout the dielectric. Molecules in the middle of the workpiece are shaken back and forth by the alternating field just as hard and just as fast as they are anywhere else. Hence, there is no overheating at the surface and no underheating at the center.

The amount of heat procured by this molecular vibration is proportional to the

¹⁰ Teper, Lazare, "Trade Union Research," *Labor Information Bulletin*, Washington, May, 1942, pp. 26-45.

¹¹ Barkin, Solomon, *Personnel Journal*, February, 1941, pp. 290-99.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 299.

frequency, since this determines the number of vibrations per unit of time; to the square of the applied voltage, since this voltage determines the amplitude of the vibrations; and to the "loss factor," which is a way of expressing the fact that different materials have naturally different rates of heating.

The speed, convenience, and uniformity of dielectric heating have led to its use in such applications as the preheating of plastic preforms before molding, where it has resulted in reducing molding time, improving the finished product, and cutting mold costs.

The marvelous new plywoods we hear so much about are made possible by synthetic binders. These, however, are thermo-setting, which means that they must be heated after application. When older methods of curing by means of steam heated platens were used, the thickest plywood that could economically be made with these binders was about one inch. With dielectric heating, however, thickness doesn't matter, since heat is generated within the material itself and does not have to seep in from the surface. Consequently plywoods can now be made with phenolic resin adhesive comprising as many as 148 layers of birch veneer and measuring over a foot thick. Multi-layer plywoods cured dielectrically have demonstrated a tensile strength of 15,000 pounds per square inch—but are only half the weight of aluminum.

Other applications in which dielectric heating has demonstrated its value are textile drying and twist setting, the curing and drying of rubber, bonding of laminated plastics and wood, thawing of frozen foods—and the list is still growing.

It should be noted that none of these applications of dielectric and induction heating are "experimental." Radio frequency heating has passed out of the laboratory stage and has established itself in regular industrial production. Equipment now in use totals many thousands of kilowatts—faithfully performing a wide variety of industrial heating jobs week after week, month after month, year after year.

FM OPENS DOOR

(Continued from page 127)

You get no interference from other stations and there is no fading. A table radio for both AM and FM receiving should run about \$75.00 in price.

Now what is more amazing, is that there are still more than 3000 FM frequencies waiting to be assigned. However, they are going fast. The FCC has announced that probably 700 FM stations will be on the air by the end of 1947.

Labor should certainly get busy and acquire some of these frequencies for its own. Organized labor is aware of the potentialities of FM stations, as the percentage of labor organizations that have applied for frequencies has proved. It is a small percentage it is true, when compared to the percentage grabbed off by broadcasters already engaged in AM broadcasting, and the press, which two make up the bulk of FM licensees, but it is labor's start in the right direction.

Breaking into broadcasting in the FM field is relatively easy compared to breaking into some other established businesses. An FM station could be put on the air, in a medium-sized community by an enterprising group of workers, for an amount somewhere between \$18,000 and \$25,000. Their enter-

prise would probably be encouraged by the townspeople, glad of the prestige brought to their city and anxious for new business and new entertainment in their community, and the local merchants would certainly welcome any competition which would help to cut the high cost of advertising. Therefore, the selling of air time would not be too difficult for any ambitious group of far-sighted people.

Above, we spoke of the labor organizations that had applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to set up and operate FM stations. The FCC supplied us with the following information:

The Chicago Federation of Labor has applied for license for FM stations in Chicago and Cleveland. These applications are set for hearings. Of course the Chicago Federation of Labor has operated a standard station, Station WCFL of Chicago, for a good many years. It has been the pioneer among labor organizations in the broadcasting field and as a matter of fact, for many years stood alone as the only labor broadcasting station.

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (A. F. of L.), using the name under which it wishes to broadcast, Unity Broadcasting Corporation of Massachusetts, has made application for FM stations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, St. Louis and Los Angeles. Licenses for the Chattanooga and St. Louis stations have already been granted and the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Los Angeles applications were at this writing still in hearings. The radio consultant for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has contracted with radio manufacturing concerns for 25,000 FM sets to be sold to members of ILGWU at cost.

The CIO is also making its bid for a share of the FM band of frequencies. The United Automobile Workers have applied for permits for six stations. To date, only one, that in Detroit, has been granted. One in Flint, Michigan, is pending and two petitions, one for Los Angeles and one for Newark, New Jersey, have been dismissed.

The Amalgamated Broadcasting System, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has applied for four FM stations. Their New York and Chicago applications are in hearings now. Their Philadelphia request was denied and their Rochester request granted.

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and the International Fur and Leather Workers under the name of "The Peoples' Radio Foundation, Inc.," have applied for a station in New York. This is in hearings. Also in hearings is the application for a New York station by the National Maritime Union.

The FCC, in a statement issued January 10, 1947, reported the following statistics as the status of FM as of the first of the year. One hundred and thirty-six FM stations are already on the air. (A list of these will be supplied upon request to the FCC in Washington.) Since October 8, 1945, 426 construction permits for FM stations have been granted and in addition 211 conditional grants have been made. Eighty-seven applications have been heard and are awaiting decision. Thirty-one more were being heard or were awaiting immediate hearing and 174 applications were pending.

The FCC also reports licenses granted for 78 television stations. More information on television and the licensees thus favored will be the subject for another article later.

The Federal Communications Commission has approved a letter to be sent to state educational FM planning committees and other leaders in



You want the JOURNAL! We want you to have the JOURNAL!

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

ZONE NO.

Old Address _____

ZONE NO.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

the field of educational radio to determine what progress is being made on proposed state-wide educational FM networks. Wisconsin is the only state which has thus far filed such a plan with the commission and been granted construction permits. The commission has reserved 20 FM channels for educational use.

All of this discussion should bring us to several conclusions. First FM is the up-and-coming method of broadcasting and will soon render AM broadcasting obsolete. Second, some three to four thousand new stations which are made possible by FM will open a tremendous new field to our IBEW apprentices and members in the radio branch and also our members in the radio manufacturing field. And third, now is the time for organized labor to come to the aid of its people by acquiring as many FM frequencies as possible, thus making labor's voice heard over the blatant voice of the hostile press and too-often hostile radio.

CLASS LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 130)

By forcing the incorporation of labor unions, we are being subjected to certain prerequisites and preconditions before we can enjoy the privileges that are the constitutional rights of all citizens. We cannot, according to these proposed laws, assemble, disseminate our views and ideas and exchange opinions unless we are first granted permission from state authorities to do so. It would seem fantastic to violate the civil liberties accorded the Catholic church, the Republican party, or the Congregational church by forcing upon them a condition that would require them to take out an operations license.

This legislation does not concern labor alone. All of us have always cherished the privilege of making our grievances known

and of gathering together to discuss our mutual problems without fearing unwarranted interference on the part of state police. All of us should be entitled to a continuation of those liberties. Labor objects to being forced to take out a license from governmental authorities in order that we may carry out and enjoy freedom. If this is to be the manner of our existence, then no minority group in all America can ever again boast of freedom.

The state may tax the paper upon which this is written but they cannot tax its contents.

STAY HOME VOTE

(Continued from page 135)

Twenty-five of the 44 were defeated purely because of the apathy of their 1944 supporters in 1946, the vote against them actually declining from 1944 to 1946; eight of the 44 were defeated primarily because of the apathy of their 1944 supporters in 1946, the vote against them increasing only slightly from 1944 to 1946. Only 11 of the 44 would have been defeated even if their 1944 supporters had all gone to the polls in 1946.

The interpretation of the result is plain. In the first place, most of the talk about the country's turning against liberalism is contrary to fact—twice as many liberal Congressmen were reelected in 1946 as were defeated.

In the second place, the losses that the liberals did suffer in the 1946 election were chiefly due to apathy and not to reaction. The liberals lost but their opponents did not gain.

Liberalism can profit from its 1946 losses, not by trying to win back lost supporters who have become supporters of reaction—there are very few such people, only enough to have caused the defeat of 11 out of 88 liberal Congressmen. Liberalism can profit from its 1946 losses by adopting a program that will arouse those supporters—large enough in number to have caused the defeats of 33 out of 88 liberal Congressmen—who have been too apathetic towards the present liberal program to bother to go to the polls and vote.

TEXAS AIR

(Continued from page 132)

which would have restricted a mechanics lien on an automobile to the original estimate of the garage man. In other words, if you took your car to a garage and got an estimate of \$75 on a job, the garage man could not later present you with a bill for \$175 and get a mechanic's lien for the additional \$100.

To most people it looked like a sound bill. It still looks that way.

But Representative Williamson unearthed the fact that there were some shakedown tactics behind it.

Representative Williamson is, you must recall, executive secretary of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Texas.

There are a number of other names on the bill—and many of them are names of people who employ labor, or who represent people who employ or police labor.

There is, for instance, Carlton Crawford, a shrimp packer at Port O'Connor; and C. B. Moore, an official of the Texas Sheriffs' Association (an organization famed for its sympathy toward organized labor), and L. R. Pearson, an independent oil operator.

This bill is similar to bills which have been introduced in a number of other states, particularly in the South. Some of these bills have

passed, and their constitutionality is now being tested.

Directly or indirectly, the bills are being pushed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

But it is not easy to put your finger on the N.A.M. here in Austin, largely because its Texas affiliate, the T.M.A., has adopted a new method of working.

It now operates at home—in each senatorial district.

A committee of local business men puts the heat on the boys before they come to Austin. Hence there can be no charge of lobbying here. And that method is much more effective.

* * *

The bill itself says that it shall be illegal for any person to be denied the right to work because of membership in, or non-membership in, any labor union.

It is called a right to work bill.

At the present time 10 per cent of all laborers in Texas work in closed shops. Only 30 per cent of Texas laborers belong to unions.

The 10 per cent working in closed shops get a higher wage, have better working conditions, and are generally considered more efficient, able workers than the 20 per cent who work in open shops.

Labor supporters also contend that relations between management and labor have been much more harmonious where there is a closed shop than where there is an open shop or no union at all.

The bill by John J. Bell to regulate picketing does a rather remarkable job, but it is still a little short of the O'Daniel law, under which a man may be sentenced to two years in prison for taking part in a scuffle.

And A. F. of L. men have been actually sentenced under that law, although so far C. I. O. men have escaped its drastic terms.

Representative John Bell is from Cuero, and is a lawyer.

Under the terms of this bill it would be illegal for more than two pickets to engage in any form of picketing within 300 feet of a plant which is struck.

The bill also makes it illegal for additional pickets to be within 300 feet of the two pickets who may legally station themselves near the plant.

It also makes it illegal to prohibit free ingress or egress from any plant being picketed, something which is well taken care of in the laws as they now exist.

This bill has some provisions in it which are fantastic or amusing, depending on the point of view.

For instance, it says, "It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert with others, to declare, publicize, or advertise the continued existence of picketing, actual or constructive, at any point or directed against any premises after a court of competent jurisdiction has enjoined and restrained the continuance of such picketing at said point or premises."

If this paragraph is to be interpreted literally, and lawyers have a habit of insisting on such interpretations, then it becomes illegal for a newspaper to mention the fact that there is picketing at such and such a place if a court has enjoined picketing at such place.

An editor who might write a stirring editorial starting out, "In open defiance of a court order, pickets were stationed this morning . . ." and so on, then find himself behind bars.

For he would be guilty of publicizing picketing when the court held that it was illegal.

Then there is a bill which would set a six months' limitation on all claims growing out of wage disputes on the part of workers who are paid by the hour.

This bill was introduced by Senator Walter Tynan and it has puzzled a number of persons, both because Senator Tynan has not been noted for any strong anti-labor feeling and because it seems strange that the laborer paid by the hour should be singled out for discriminatory legislation.

It is believed that the bill would come under the definition of class legislation, and hence would be ruled unconstitutional.

Representative Frank Svadlenak of Thrall, another representative who has been considered unprejudiced in the matter of labor, has turned up with a bill defining the legal responsibilities of unions in connection with acts of their members.

Representative Svadlenak is a farmer and also has business connections with farm insurance sales. He is, incidentally, active in various Czech-American organizations, most of which have shown liberal, friendly tendencies toward labor.

His bill, however, is one of the most severe and far-reaching yet introduced in restricting operations of labor.

It would, in effect, make a labor union legally responsible for practically all the actions of all its members, since it makes the union legally responsible for anything done by any member while picketing or otherwise engaged in strike activity, even if the strike is not authorized.

In other words, if a dozen members of a union walked out of a plant on a wildcat strike and damaged any of its property, the union as a whole would be legally responsible.

The bill, in effect, is about the same as one which would make the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company responsible for the acts of its employees whether they were acting for the company or strictly on their own.

Representative Cecil Storey of Longview has introduced a bill which would make it illegal for employees of a municipality or of the state to join or form a union and engage in collective bargaining.

This bill is apparently intended to prevent any more nonsense on the part of employees of the Colorado River Authority (whose electricians struck last year), or the Houston garbage collectors.

Its terms are unusually severe, and apparently if as many as three employees of a municipal or state organization talked to the management at one time they would be subject to sentence for violation of this law.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 144)

complete manicure, filing your nails in soft ovals—avoiding pointed tips and likewise avoiding over-long nails which resemble nothing so much as the "claws" the old Chinese used to effect. Don't ever let the polish just wear off your nails so that they acquire that "blood on the moon" look. When the polish has chipped beyond repair that a little dab on the tips can give it, remove it. Remember, too, that unpolished nails or those with only clear polish on them can look very white and delicate with "nail white" applied under their tips. And these are oh so easy to care for.

So much for your body grooming. Of course—the daily bath goes without saying. Use your most fragrant soaps and bath powders and remember—oh remember—your daily deodorant. You must keep fresh and dainty.

And what about wardrobe grooming? There's a sign in a tailor's shop in Washington, D. C., that says "It's not the size of your wardrobe but the shape it's in that counts." Clean and press or have it done often. Keep the sewing basket handy and mend little rips and tears and keep buttons and snaps in order. Act as if you never heard of that invention known as the safety pin. Have a good clothes brush and a good shoe brush and don't be afraid to use them. Keep your white things white—collars, cuffs,

(Continued on page 168)

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 13, 1947, INCLUDING FEBRUARY 10, 1947

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B-465-559770, B-518-222491, 492, 566-21959, 640-170215, B-760-264726, B-850-761067, 948-315640, B-1006-B 581685, 700990, 726, 751374, B-1355-B 740534, B-1469-B 954996, PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED B-51-B 763544-550, B-70-379390, 174-80185, 175-408459, 494, 501, 522, B-183-763597-605, B-204-886084-993, 005, B-251-B 123433-435, B-266-7941-7950, B-272-B 308918-921, 417-959300-312, B-427-B 691950, 467-599527, 530, 586, 480-11685, 689-692, 583-704120, 129, 139, B-689-397081, B-699-B 336826, B-772-B 238959-860, B-825-B 912571-280, B-843-B 342351-260, B-929-510103-105, B-934-267936, 949, B 389593, B-946-B 618071-074, 970-655578, 581, B-1110-B 925331-835, B-1163-B 347020, B-1245-767518-520, 1253-888301, 1290-888591, 509, 513, B-1336-04691-695, 769675, B-1339-622217-220, B-1353-B 544948-950, B-1372-B 519318, B-1387-B 653390, B-1394-B 41311-330, B-1427-798071-084, B-1502-B 747386- 490, 511-520, B-1522-B 179770, BLANK B-66-B 66369-640, 211-112972, 581-234847-850, B-887-B 533635, 634, B-968-B 437730, 740, 996-433629, PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID B-11-657832, B-46-617392, B-48-699482, 125-349991, 615237, B-1328-B 857877,</p>
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Well, that's all we have time for now, so until next month, I'll be thinking of you—a shining you, spending a "shining hour" in your shining home.

GUARANTEED WAGES

(Continued from page 128)

Urging the prompt adoption of wage guarantee programs by labor and industry, the Latimer statement emphasizes, "The cost of idle men and machines is enormous. In 1932 and 1933 the people of the United States could have enjoyed 50 percent more goods and services than were actually produced, had our full productive resources been utilized. Over the whole 12-year period 1930-1941, we could have produced—and consumed—22 percent more than we actually did.

"The principal loser, but by no means the only one, was the American worker. Total unemployment, and the partial loss of in-

comes through reduced hours of work, which affected millions of workers, also threatened the security of the other millions. A decline in business volume converted profits into losses; a wave of bankruptcies and liquidations wiped out the equities of many investors; a sharp reduction in farm prices cut farm income disastrously. Economic security was found to be indivisible.

"It took the war years to dramatize the intimate relation between sustained worker income, high levels of production, and economic security for all. That this is by now a matter of common agreement is demonstrated by the passage of the Employment Act of 1946, which represents the common denominator of agreement among all the groups that have a stake in the national economy.

"The high levels of employment since 1941 should not, however, blind us to the lessons of the 1930's. A quarter of the labor force was totally unemployed in 1933, and nearly 10 percent was still out of work in 1941. The lay-off rate never fell below 25 percent in any year in the thirties. These figures indicate the magnitude of the problem of attaining lasting economic security. Although we have learned much about how to deal with economic fluctuations, we have not yet, in peacetime demonstrated that we can eliminate them over any extended period. The search for ways of achieving economic stability for the economy as a whole and economic security for the individual workers must therefore continue along all potentially fruitful lines."

WOMAN'S WORK
(Continued from page 164)
gloves, hankies—all the items that show and keep the undies—slips, etc.—white, too, only just don't let these show. A slip that has slipped could make Adrian's most glamorous gown look frumpy.
Sounds like a lot doesn't it? But the shining you that can emerge from all this advice will be a very attractive woman.
This "shining you" has to have a place to shine and that brings us to your abode. Started your spring cleaning yet? It's time to shine the house, too—to give it a complete all-around grooming and then keep it groomed—tables free of dust, floors polished, curtains snowy white and clean, silver and brass and windows shining. If your place looks dingy why not do a paint job with one

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WALTER B. WEISENBURGER,

Executive Vice President, NAM